

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } FIVEPENCE
COLOURED SUPPLEMENT }

PEACE; AND A CONGRESS.

It is not only Great Britain but all Europe that is occupied with projects of Reform. Our ancient Constitution has to be adapted a little more completely to the wants of a newer and more expansive civilisation than that which gave it birth; and Europe, worn out with bygone wars that settled nothing, and hating and dreading the merest rumours of new ones, desires the extinction of the causes of quarrel, and a general readjustment of her political system. The English question is of comparatively little urgency, but the European question admits of no delay; and, in its possible results upon the progress of civilisation and the fortunes of the

fairest portions of the globe, is of incalculable importance to all Christendom.

We are happy to see that during the past week this great question has assumed a new and highly-favourable aspect. Public opinion has been so loudly expressed on the selfish designs of the King of Sardinia, and on the warlike preparations of his ally and patron, the Emperor of the French, that the man who, more than any other, holds in his hand the destinies of the present generation has been compelled to pause in his career, to acknowledge to himself, if not to his people, that he has made a mistake, and to acquiesce in an attempt to settle the points of difference that have arisen in Italy by some other means than

the arbitrement of the sword. Public opinion, not dead or sleeping, even in France, has in that country declared unmistakably against a war to further the ambitious projects of a French or any other Potentate; and has not failed to reflect upon the fact that the wars of the Republic, and afterwards of the Empire, were not the results of foregone conclusions in any man's mind, but the growth of inevitable circumstances, of which they were the necessary evolutions. British opinion, as expressed through the columns of the fearless and patriotic press of London, has had an equal, if not greater, influence, and made itself felt in every corner of Europe, even in the innermost recesses of the Tuileries, and of that inscrutable



head which is there enthroned. Germany, true to its instincts, and to the sentiment of a dearly-cherished though politically non-existent nationality, has laid aside its jealousies, and, remembering the wars of the First Napoleon, their disastrous consequences, and still bleeding wounds, has exhibited a resolute determination to support the cause of peace and the existing equilibrium, even though by so doing it should lend its aid to the not very popular empire of Austria. The result of all these agencies acting together—as only truths can act—is that the Colossus of Europe has been taught that he is not so great a colossus as he thinks, and that he has been compelled to recognise a moral power more mighty than the material forces which he wields at his will. Whether he have abandoned or merely postponed the realisation of his Italian projects cannot now be told. But in either case a good has been achieved; and a Congress for a revision of the treaties of 1815, in so far as Italy is concerned in them, will immediately be held in Berlin or London, or perhaps at Aix-la-Chapelle.

This is in itself a great result. And the world will willingly accord to the Emperor Napoleon the praise due for an acquiescence, more or less graceful, in the public sentiment of Europe. But still greater praise and credit are due to the Emperor of Austria and his advisers, who have had the courage at this critical period to waive all personal considerations of dignity, and even of right, and to submit the whole question of the government and occupation of the Lombardo-Venetian territory to the judgment of those neutral Powers who are as much interested in justice to Austria as in justice to Europe, and who feel that justice to all parties is the only secure basis of a permanent Peace.

The great stumbling-block to the good government of Italy is the presence of the Austrians in Lombardy and Venice. How that question is to be settled no one can tell; but it is evidently the first question with which the Congress must grapple. Austria stands upon her right; and after her wise and statesman-like submission to the judgment of the world she must be dealt with as a friend, and not as an enemy. All the other Italian questions will cluster around this, and arrange themselves without any insuperable difficulty, provided always that France and Sardinia, the original fomenters of the mischief, have learned wisdom enough to know that the territorial aggrandisement of either will not be tolerated. The unity of Italy is a mere Utopianism. There never was, and never will be, a national or a political Italy. There is no such thing at this moment as Italy, except in maps and in books of geography; and the proposed Congress will neither attempt to make an Italy, or a Germany, or a Panslavonia, any more than it will attempt to make a tunnel to Australia or a railway to the moon. But, without striving for the unattainable, the Congress may not only devise the means of satisfying the Italians, whether Lombards, Venetians, Romans, Florentines, or Neapolitans, but of taking the Italian question for ever out of the field of strife.

And surely, when the Congress meets, the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Sovereigns will not shut their eyes, their ears, and their understandings against the danger that they all run, and the grievous expense that they all incur, by the preposterous armaments which they persist in keeping up. If the peace which the Emperor Napoleon proclaims it to be his desire to establish, which the Emperor of Austria sacrifices his feeling of right and dignity to secure, and which all the Potentates of Europe, and their suffering, sorely-taxed, and industrious people, so ardently long for, is to be anything better than a truce, the Powers of the Continent must immediately disarm.

France, rich as she is, cannot afford to keep 500,000 men in arms. Austria, half bankrupt, cannot afford to compete with France in this desperate rivalry. Prussia cannot afford the mighty army that she has called out and equipped. Russia, still smarting from the effects of the Crimean struggle, cannot afford the outlay that she yearly makes upon her legion of legions. Every one of these States is doing the wrong thing in the hope that good may come of it. And public opinion in every one of them, as far as public opinion can be formed within their boundaries, feels that, sooner or later, the cost of the folly will have to be paid.

The Congress may, perhaps, settle the Italian difficulty; but of what avail will the settlement be if the resources of Europe are devoured by standing armies in the future as they have been in the past? Of none. The Continental Sovereigns know full well that large standing armies and popular freedom are incompatible with each other, and perhaps admire standing armies for that reason; but they have yet to learn the fact, equally important to them, that the monetary difficulties produced by the maintenance of such armies are the sure forerunners of bloody revolutions. Let them, therefore, be wise in time, and reconcile, while they can, their pretensions and their existence to the wants of a wiser age than that of which they are the representatives.

"God Save the Queen" has been translated into the Mahrattée language, and is in circulation among the native Christians.

On Friday se'night the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary attended at the General Post Office to witness the duties in connection with the receipt and dispatch of the evening mails. The minutiae and workings of each department were explained to them.

Mr. Francis Barnston, youngest son of the late Mr. R. H. Barnston, of Crewe-hill, has been presented with a commission in her Majesty's 51st Regiment of Light Infantry, in recognition of the services of his late brother, Major Barnston, who fell at Lucknow, having previously passed through the Crimean Campaign.

A curious match came off at Audenarde, in Belgium, the other day. Some scores of Flemish performers tuned their pipes in imitation of a cock; but the best notes issued from the throat of one Van Wyndale, who thus won a silver medal and a live cock.

At a recent sale of manuscripts in Paris there was in the catalogue a MS. memoir presented by a Breton Admiral to King Louis XVI., containing a plan of operations for a descent upon the coasts of England. Before the sale came off the memoir was bought in on the Emperor's account.

BARON DE HUMBOLDT has addressed the following note to the Berlin journals:—"Overwhelmed by the number of letters sent me, which are increasing every day, amounting to from 1600 to 2000 per annum—many, too, being on the most futile subjects, such as demands for my autograph, and offers to cure me of all diseases—I once more make a public appeal to the persons who wish me well, and request them not to occupy themselves so much with what concerns me, in order that with the diminution of strength, physical and intellectual, which I experience, I may be allowed a little leisure for study and composition. I trust that this step, to which I have had recourse with reluctance, will not be interpreted unkindly."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announced a proposal on the part of Russia for a Congress of the great European Powers, "with a view to prevent the complications to which the condition of Italy might give rise, and which would naturally disturb the peace of Europe." We give elsewhere particulars of this peace congress.

The review on the Champ de Mars was held on Sunday before the Emperor. The Empress, the infant Prince Imperial, the Imperial Princes, and the generals of the army of Paris were also present. The weather was magnificent, and immense crowds assembled to witness the spectacle. The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, in describing this review in Paris, says of the Prince Imperial: "The child sat with his *gouvernante* in front of his mamma's carriage, in a superb uniform of a Grenadier of the Imperial Guard, the white-breasted blue coat of which, with its red epaulettes, bear-skin cap, and *galons de caporal* (his Highness being literally "*le petit caporal*" revived), seemed hugely to delight his juvenile and military mind.

On leaving the Champ de Mars the Imperial party hastened to the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées, to hear a musical performance of the Orpheonists, six thousand of whom, from the various choral societies of France and Belgium, had arrived in Paris for the purpose of holding this meeting, and also of competing for the prize of efficiency amongst each other. The nave of the Palace of Industry was filled to overflowing on the occasion; and the performance is stated to have been admirable in every respect, "the vast billow of sound rising and falling with the wands of the conductors like a sea whose murmurs are at the control of an enchanter."

General Dufour, Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Helvetic Confederation, has arrived in Paris.

Madame Ferraris, the dancer, has arrived in Paris from St. Petersburg, to resume her place at the Grand Opera.

Mlle. Marie de la Rochejacquelin, daughter of the Marquis and senator, took the veil three days ago in the Convent des Oiseaux. The Bishop of Poitiers officiated.

On the 23rd inst. Count Sigismund Krasinski, a Polish noble, hero, and poet, died in Paris. He was related to the Royal houses of Saxony and Piedmont, and his godfather was the Emperor Napoleon, who appointed him on the day of his birth aide-de-camp to the King of Rome.

ITALY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GENOA, March 20,

Of course, there is no use in repeating to you that war is certain and inevitable! It is not, indeed, very easy to say what amount of evidence is required to startle the convictions of those who continue to believe in peace. The charge of a celebrated Irish Judge to a jury of slow belief occurs to us as an illustration:—"Gentlemen," said he, "if you believe that the prisoner in the dock, who stole this horse, did steal him, you'll find him guilty; but, if you believe that the man who stole him, did not steal him, why then acquit him." This formula is very applicable to the present contingency.

Meanwhile, let us assure you that you are alone in the enjoyment of this blissful delusion. Not to speak of the great actors in the forthcoming drama, there are other minor characters in the piece who have a painful consciousness of its reality. The Duke of Modena, for instance, upon whom all the entreaties of friends and allies are now expended in the vain attempt to persuade him to remain in his own state, and to confide in the love and affection of a people he has been shooting and imprisoning for years back. The Grand Duke of Tuscany also, always ready for a start, and who has post-horses at his call on every emergency. There is a vulgar notion, very prevalent in the world, that all small States are ill-administered and ill-governed. The Emperor Napoleon—we mean the first—propagated the opinion, and made it the groundwork of that policy by which he endowed his brothers with kingdoms and his marshals with duchies.

The armaments maintained by small States, at a heavy cost to the exchequer, and ludicrously unequal to cope with the forces of even third-rate Powers, contribute to strengthen the belief that these petty countries are little despotisms governed by the mere exercise of force; and yet nothing is less true; and the rule of Baden, Weimar, and Tuscany would stand comparison with the Governments of Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Hanover without any disparagement. The worst circumstance attendant on the constitution of these small States is that they are always liable to the domination and dictation of some powerful neighbour; such is at this moment the position of Parma, Modena, and even Tuscany. Over these Austria has always exercised a sovereign influence. The treaties to which she refers so confidently, and of which she flatly refuses to abrogate or change anything, have given her a constant right of interference and direction. These treaties, endurable in a state of peace, become immense difficulties when war is threatened, for their immediate and inevitable action is to place the ruler in opposition to his people. Take the case of Tuscany. Who can doubt to which side in the approaching struggle the sympathies of the reigning family incline. An Austrian by race, the Grand Duke has no other notions of right or power than such as are recognised at Vienna. The people, however, are intensely Italian, and, if the patriotism of Tuscany be less warlike and aggressive than that of Piedmont, it is superior in its intelligence and political wisdom; and even Sardinia has no names to compete with those of Gino Capponi, Ricasoli, Salvagnoli, and Ridolfi.

Some here are of opinion that, by timely changes and a well-guaranteed pledge of future reforms, the peace and tranquillity of this country could be secured in the coming conflict. Nor, if the struggle were to be against the force of a mere revolutionary party, is this at all improbable. The question now, however, is the great one of war—and war on a grand scale—of which none, not the most farsighted, can see the result. Of what avail, however, to talk of reforms when the issue is national existence? Let Piedmont be successful, for instance, and French influence be to Italy what Austrian once was, and the chances are that the wisest schemes of representative government that ever were conceived would not avert the future fate of Tuscany, or save her from forming part of that new kingdom of Etruria to be constructed for the benefit of Plon-Plon the First.

This is indeed an unhappy alternative—to be bullied by Austria or absorbed by France; and yet it is exactly the fate reserved for the States of Upper Italy. What a grand occasion is now offered for England, if her diplomacy could see the mode of extrication from these embarrassments, and, by the offer of a sufficient protectorate, enable Italian liberty to assert its claims independently of either empire.

On Wednesday the annual commemoration of the Piedmontese soldiers slain at the battle of Novara, in 1849, was celebrated in the cathedral. The ceremony was solemnised in the most impressive manner. The Ministers of State, deputations from Parliament, the officers of the Sardinian army and of the National Guard, the students of the University, and the immigrants from other parts of Italy were present.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* mentions that a young Milanese, who was endeavouring to escape into Piedmont, was shot as he was crossing the Ticino by an Austrian sentinel. He reached the Piedmontese bank and there expired, saying, "I die happy in this land of liberty!"

PRUSSIA.

Her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William has been "churched" at the cathedral. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Dr. Strauss, First Chaplain to the Court. All the august personages staying in Berlin were present, and were at a Court dinner also in the evening.

The accounts from Rome relative to the health of the King of Prussia are very unfavourable. The intellectual strength of his Majesty appears to be completely exhausted. His return to Berlin, which had been fixed for the end of May, has been again postponed.

The Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden arrived at Berlin on the 19th, to be present at the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Regent, and alighted at the Palace of Prince Frederick William. "This visit," says a letter from Berlin, "will, it is hoped, contribute

to the arrangement of several petty differences which exist between Prussia and Baden."

If we may credit the *Indépendance Belge*, the Prussian Government has issued another circular despatch, in which it declares afresh that it will preserve its independence as a great Power, and will not allow its policy in the German Diet to depend upon proposals emanating from a single State.

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence from the States is extremely meagre.

The Postmaster-General at Washington is dead.

The Senate having ratified treaties with the Washington and Oregon Indians, also the Cas Herram treaty by a large majority, had adjourned.

The California mails arrived at New Orleans on the 8th. The mining accounts were favourable, and trade prospects good.

The customs revenue at the port of New York for the first eight months of the fiscal year is 22,214,775 dols., against 20,050,807 dols. for the corresponding period of last year. The deliveries of Californian gold for the same time this year are 23,859,170 dols., against 23,583,405 dols. last year.

INDIA.

We have received letters and newspapers by the Bombay mail. The dates are from Bombay, February 25. The news is not of much moment.

OUDE.—The campaign on the borders of Nepal has not yet made any considerable progress. It was on the 8th of February that Brigadier Horsford, in obedience to Lord Clyde's orders, crossed the Raptée, in the neighbourhood of Bankee. He was reinforced previously to making his movement by the 1st Bengal Europeans from Beyram Ghaut and the Kumaon battalions, both regiments having been diverted from the destination assigned to them by the late relief. On the 10th, after a short march up the defile through which the Raptée falls into the plains, the enemy's advanced position was attacked and captured without loss on our side, the rebels taking flight at our approach, and leaving in our hands fourteen guns and a mortar, which has since been blown up. The main body of the insurgents was thirty miles to the eastward, on the northern declivity of the hills facing Brigadier Rowcroft's camp at Liswa. These operations seem likely to keep the Commander-in-Chief longer at Lucknow than was anticipated.

TANTIA TOPEE.—Tantia Topee was discovered, on the 4th, to have reached a place between Erinpore and Joudhpore, on the way to Pahlunpoor. Pahlunpoor is within a short distance of Deesa, and accordingly a force went out from thence, under Colonel Kelly, to pursue the rebels. Brigadier Holmes, at the same time, was following in Tantia's rear; and General Michel, who had reached Nusseerabad, started again from thence on the 14th.

BERAR.—The forts of Buswuntnugur and Digrus have been taken without a blow by a detachment from Brigadier Hill's force on duty in North Berar. In fact, the Rohilla war is at an end, and Sir Hugh Rose has nothing more to do but to recall his troops and distribute them into quarters, as Lord Clyde has done in Oude. The Rohillas, cowed as they are, will only give trouble in future to the Nizam's Government, whose authority they systematically set at naught.

KHANDEISH.—In Khandeish the remnants of the Bheels under Bheema Naik have been punished. Several fugitives, discovered to be sepoys, have come in starving, and given themselves up to Lieut. Atkins, at Shadab.

CENTRAL INDIA.—Maun Sing still holds out in the jungles west of Narghur in Gwalior, and defies Sir Robert Napier. General Whitlock has made a triumphant entry with his division into Rewa, whose wavering rajah came out in state to meet him. The 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, the only regiment which not only did not join the mutiny but rendered important services, is ordered to Rohilund from Saugor. It is pertinently inquired whether some rewards ought not to be given to that regiment, and some promotion to its officers.

MADRAS.—Lord Harris has issued a minute on the Tinnevely riot, in which his Lordship starts by affirming his belief that the results of this unfortunate occurrence were unavoidable; yet he proceeds shortly after to express his conviction that much might have been done to prevent the riot had Mr. Levinge, the acting magistrate, proceeded to the spot in person on the 22nd of December and assured the head men of his resolution to vindicate the right of all to the public highway. The value of Lord Harris's minute lies in this, however—it affirms that exclusiveness of caste cannot be tolerated, and that the public highway is the property of the whole community. Directions have been given for the prosecution of the rioters, and the continued suspension of the authorities suspected of complicity with them.

PUNJAB.—The Sikh artillery corps have been abolished, as well as the Towannah levies. The gunners have been offered the option of serving in the police corps, and some of them have accepted the offer. The disbanded 33rd Bengal Native Infantry was rearmored on the 17th of January. Public improvements are the order of the day. Barracks are to be built at Rawul Pindee, which will cost a lac of rupees.

An affray took place at Ahmednuggur, on the night of the 19th of February, between the men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and those of the depot 3rd European Regiment. The Dragoons seem to have been the aggressors, and mercilessly to have attacked with their swords the men of the 3rd European Regiment, who were unarmed, and nearly all raw recruits, just arrived from England. Four of the latter, wounded, are in hospital.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.—The first turf of the Punjab Railway was turned by Sir John Lawrence, at Lahore, on Tuesday, the 8th of February. It was an important occasion; all the leading members of society, besides many from the adjacent stations of Umrutiz, Gogaria, &c., were present. There were also upwards of two hundred native chiefs within the inclosure, and beyond the ground set apart for the ceremony there were many thousands assembled. A very handsome wheelbarrow of Sisso-wood, French polished, and a silver shovel, richly ornamented, having a locomotive engraved on it, named "Lawrence," was used for the ceremony, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., on his commencing the construction of the Punjab Railway," with the appropriate motto "*Tam bello quam pace*." It is expected that the thirty-two miles of railroad between Lahore and Umrutiz will be completed in about a year, and that the line to Multan, a distance of 240 miles from Umrutiz, will be completed in three years. The line lies along the dorsal ridge of the country, over almost a uniform level, meeting with very few physical obstructions. There are no rivers or nullahs to bridge, no inundations to guard against, no hollows to fill up, and no acclivities to cut through.

J. Ghika, Prince of Samos, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of Moldavia.

Favourable accounts have been received from Lisbon concerning the reception of the new Ministry.

From Paraguay we have news that Lopez was making active preparations for the defence of the territory.

A letter from Belgrade states that the Prince Milosch had fallen ill, and that his son, Prince Michael, had undertaken the dispatch of business.

It is stated in a letter from Vienna that the Austrian Government has ordered all the journals of that city to abstain from attacking the policy of Prussia.

As some workmen were lately engaged in digging a well in a commune, about four miles from Auxerre (Yonne), and near the railway, they discovered at about twelve or thirteen yards from the surface a bed of coal, which, on being tried, was found to be of excellent quality.

In the Canadian Parliament, on the 7th inst., the Honourable Mr. Stone presented a petition from the Honourable John Young and others, for an act of incorporation for a company to connect America, by a submarine telegraph, with Great Britain, via Greenland, Iceland, and the Faro Islands.

The inquiry into the outrage at Jeddah has resulted in the beheading of two and deportation of nine criminals to Constantinople, besides the imprisonment of one too ill to be removed. The principal parties have been proved to have been the Turkish functionaries of the town, of whom the director of police and the chief of the Hadharim merchants have been decapitated, whilst the governor, his first assistant, the officer commanding the troops, the chief judge, and others of high rank, have received the minor punishment.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following Telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's Office:—

BERLIN, Thursday, March 24.

According to reliable intelligence, Austria has, under conditions of no very considerable importance, given its consent to the proposal of a Congress.

TRIESTE, Thursday, March 24.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer, just arrived, brings advices from Constantinople to the 19th inst.

Twelve battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and eighty guns have been dispatched to Shumla. A second corps d'armée will be shortly sent to Sophia. The commanders of the corps d'armée in Roumelia and Anatolia have been summoned to this place. A commission, composed of the principal persons from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, has arrived here, in order to discuss necessary reforms.

PARIS, Thursday, March 24th.

Rentes are at the closing of the Bourse 69 20 for both Money and Account, which is a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since yesterday.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, March 24.

The Royal Mail steamer *Wye* arrived here this morning.

The *Oneida*, with the Australian mails, 114 passengers, thirty-eight of whom are children, and gold valued at £76,285, arrived at Suez on the night of the 15th inst.

Her dates are:—Sydney, February 2nd. Melbourne, February 5th. Galle, February 28th. Aden, March 9th.

The *Oneida* left Suez with the outward mails on the evening of the 16th of March.

The *European* and *Australasian* would leave Sydney for England.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.

FIFTEEN of the Neapolitan exiles arrived at Bristol on Saturday. On the previous Wednesday they had been expected, and a foreigner who arrived in the *Nimrod* steamer from Cork was received with a perfect ovation, the horses taken out of his cab, and the vehicle drawn by the populace. This person turned out to be a valet, having no connection with the refugees. The mistake of Wednesday did not, however, damp the enthusiasm of Saturday, when the real exiles were received, on arrival at six o'clock in the *Juvena*, by thousands of cheering spectators carrying flags. Discharges of cannon and small arms announced the arrival of the steamer, and a deputation of the chief men of the city then went on board to welcome the exiled patriots.

This portion of the Neapolitan exiles arrived at the Great Western Railway station at Paddington on Monday, and found a great congregation of people at the platform ready to receive them. The approach of the train that contained them was the signal for most hearty cheers. The exiles were conducted to the Great Western Hotel, and welcomed and entertained. Mr. Hodge, whose name had been associated with the Orsini plot, appeared to be the master of the ceremonies. He briefly spoke to the exiles, and presented to them a formal address of congratulation and sympathy. Other speeches were made, and the exiles were ultimately conveyed to the Union Hotel in Cranbourne-street, assigned to them as their temporary residence.

The *Nimrod* steamer arrived at Bristol on Wednesday morning, from Cork, having on board seventeen more of the Neapolitan exiles. An immense crowd assembled to give them a reception. The Mayor and Town Council were in attendance, and the refugees were conveyed to the White Lion in carriages, where a breakfast, at which the Mayor presided, was given to them. The Settembrinis went down to receive their fellow-compatriots.

We publish a letter from these Neapolitans, addressed to the people of England, in which it will be perceived that they modestly, but decisively, repudiate public demonstrations in their favour:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Deeply touched by the kindness which has dictated the wish for public demonstrations on the part of your noble people to ourselves and our companions in exile, we trust that our motives will not be misunderstood if we crave permission gratefully to request that the proposed demonstrations may not be held. We feel that after our long absence from the world we cannot give to such forms of welcome the return which they ought to receive, but that in retirement alone we can, for the present, do justice to the sentiments of gratitude which the proposed generosity of England has awakened in us.

Not the less thankful to our countrymen here for the zealous efforts made by them in our behalf, we earnestly trust that we may submit to them the same request.

LUIGI SETTEMBRINI,
GIUSEPPE PICA,
VINCENTO GUZZOCREA,
ACHILLE ARGENTINO,
SILVIO SPAVENTA,
GIUSEPPE PACE.

Neapolitan
Exiles.

London, March 21, 1859.

[We intend giving in our next Number Portraits of some of the most distinguished of the Neapolitan exiles, and at the same time shall illustrate the reception given to the band of fifteen who arrived at Paddington Station on Monday last.

A POOR GIRL'S SYMPATHY FOR THE NEAPOLITAN PATRIOTS.—

It is stated that, as the procession of the Neapolitan exiles was defiling from Paddington to the centre of London, on Monday, a young girl, about fourteen years of age, poorly dressed and barefooted, accosted a cab in which was M. Porcero, one of the lately freed patriots, put a shilling into his hand, and then rapidly withdrew, without giving him time to refuse. She next went to another cab, and did the same thing to M. Fanatano, another of the Neapolitans. A third Italian gentleman ran after her, and tendered her back her two shillings, with thanks on the part of M. Porcero and M. Fanatano, but she refused to take them back. The poor girl, on being asked her name, said it was Mary Stevens. When M. Porcero related the incident afterwards tears stood in the venerable patriot's eyes, and M. Fanatano said, "I will make a hole in this coin, and preserve it to the end of my days as a sacred relic."

Sir Henry Bulwer, it is stated, continues his efforts to persuade the Porte to accede to the demands of the Rouman Provinces.

All the endeavours to recover the large vessels at Sebastopol sunk during the late siege have been fruitless, but some of the smaller craft have been recovered. The large men-of-war are now blown up under water, and taken out piecemeal.

From Greece we learn that a horse-race, ridden by English jockeys, came off on Tuesday, the starting-point being the fifteen Corinthian columns of the temple of Olympian Jupiter, and the course lying along the banks of the Illyssus.

Some notion of the prodigious consumption of shot and shell in the siege of Sebastopol may be formed from the fact that a Russian merchant of Berdiansk announces the sale, in his warehouses at Odessa, Nicolaieff, and Sebastopol, of 451,000 pounds, or 7351 tons, of iron and cast-iron coming from projectiles picked up in the Crimea after the war.

Emigrants for Algoa Bay were embarked on Tuesday, at Plymouth, on board the ship *New Great Britain*, consisting of 275 souls, sent out by the Hon. Mr. Field. They comprise agricultural labourers and domestic servants, also labourers and mechanics for the harbour-works at Port Elizabeth, and likewise several fishermen for the fisheries on that coast.

MARRIAGES IN LENT.—There is an idea prevalent that double fees are chargeable for marriages celebrated in the Church of England during Lent. This is not the case. A clergyman, after receiving due notice, is bound to marry persons who have taken the preliminary steps, either after banns or license, on any day throughout the year, between the hours of eight and twelve, on payment of the ordinary fees.

FEMALE DETECTIVES.—Many of our readers (says the *Bombay Gazette*) will be surprised to learn that there are female detectives in our police force. The difficulty often experienced by the male police officers in detecting crimes of abortion and infanticide, so prevalent in the lowest grades of female society, has induced our active superintendent of police to maintain one or two intelligent native women as detectives in the police establishment, who carry their belts under their saris. We have not as yet heard of any exploits of these watchers of the fair sex, but hope to see the objects of their detection made amenable to the law in the police courts.

THE NEW EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday morning contained the following important announcement:—

"Russia has proposed the assembling of a Congress with a view to prevent the complications to which the condition of Italy might give rise, and which would naturally disturb the peace of Europe."

"The Congress is proposed to be constituted of the Plenipotentiaries from France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, and to be summoned to meet in some neutral town."

"The French Government has given its assent to the proposal of the Russian Cabinet."

"The Cabinets of London, Vienna and Berlin have not yet returned official replies."

The Paris papers are disposed to take a favourable view of the note in the *Moniteur*. The *Patrie* says:—"The assembling of an European Congress may be considered as almost certain. This first result is a great success for French policy, and at the same time a precious guarantee for an honourable peace." The *Pays* advances the opinion that "the hopes of peace may now be regarded as having assumed a real consistency." We read in the *Presse*:—"The initiative taken by Russia proves her great desire for the maintenance of peace, and shows at the same time that she does not consider herself so exempt from the responsibilities of war as some people appear to suppose. In proposing a Congress she has done an act for which civilisation will give her credit. As to the French Government, it gives a striking proof of its sincere desire to maintain peace."

It has been proposed that the Congress shall be held at Geneva, but that place has been objected to, on account of the comparative difficulty of access and the severity of the climate at this season. Aix-la-Chapelle has also been proposed, and with more probability of its proving generally acceptable. It has abundant accommodation, excellent hotels, and is accessible by railway from every direction. London, Brussels, and the Hague have also been mentioned; but it is believed Aix will ultimately be selected.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna states that Austria agreed on Wednesday to the proposed Congress, which will probably meet at Aix-la-Chapelle.

According to the *Moniteur* of Thursday, the Cabinets of London and Berlin had given their consent to the proposal of Russia concerning the assembling of the Congress.

Under date of Paris, Wednesday morning, the correspondent of the *Morning Post* states, in a second edition, that, in consequence of representations made by M. Cavour, the French Government consents that Piedmont and the other Italian States shall be represented at the Conference.

The *Nord* states that it has received information leading it to suppose that the different diplomates of Europe are agreed upon the following points:—Firstly, on the advisability of preventing hostilities, and consequently of obtaining a formal promise from Austria not to attack Piedmont, and from Piedmont not to attack Austria; secondly, to take the treaty of 1815 as a starting-point for future negotiations. The *Nord* remarks that the only interpretation which can be put upon this is that it has been resolved not to unsettle the territorial arrangement made in 1815.

The negotiations for peace have not, however, relaxed in any degree the preparations for war.

Ammunition and projectiles are being daily sent from Vincennes to the south, and the *Toulon Journal Sentinelle*, of Wednesday, announces that four steam-frigates have received orders to sail for the purpose of fetching troops from Algiers.

From Piedmont the news is still more bellicose, and tends to confirm the belief that, Congress or no Congress, war will break out in that quarter. Indeed, that Piedmont after being excited and led on to hope for three months that it would have an opportunity of settling old scores with Austria, will quietly disband her levies, send home her contingents, and subside into the *status quo*, seems rather rash to expect.

An office has been opened at the mairie of Turin for the inscription of the names of volunteers, and the following appeal was made on the occasion by the municipality:—"Soldiers, the contingents, being called on for the defence of the independence and honour of the country flock with eagerness to their colours. Invited to voluntarily co-operate in this sacred duty, you will respond in a manner worthy of you to the appeal which is now made. Victor Amedeus II., who was threatened that Piedmont should be overwhelmed by the number of its enemies, replied, 'I will stamp with my foot, and legions of warriors will spring up.' Victor Emmanuel II. may also say to those who propose to violate the same territory, 'Its children have not degenerated; I have stamped with my foot, and on all sides have appeared soldiers to defend the honour, independence, and liberty of the country.'"

A Turin letter states that twelve convents at Genoa have been cleared of their inmates in order to allow the premises to be employed for quatering troops in case of need.

Austria is putting forth her full strength. The French papers state that the Cabinet of Vienna has made a contract with the Trieste Railway Company for the conveyance of 80,000 men to Italy during the course of the month. Austria is transferring from Trieste to Venice whatever property belonging to the Government is deemed valuable. A camp of 40,000 men is to be formed on the east of the Adriatic, to protect Istria and Dalmatia.

The Swiss have raised the duty on the export of horses, thus seeking to make money out of the quarrelsome disposition of their neighbours.

A letter from Vienna, published in the *Independence Belge*, states that the death of the young Princess Windischgratz was caused by an excessive use of chloroform, to which the unfortunate lady, while suffering acutely from nervous headache, had recourse.

Accounts received by a passenger from Sicily state that on the 9th inst. a large mass of the Mountain of Sciaccia, between Girgenti and Marsala, gave way under the weight of the snow, causing great loss of life and property. Thirty houses were destroyed, and one hundred persons are believed to have perished.

A "bearded ball," we are told, was recently given at Chicago, at which no gentleman was admitted without some hairy honour on his face. At the supper-table, among the toasts and speeches denunciatory of shaving was the following:—"Man—full-grown, bearded, nature's great master-work; too noble to be barefaced, too perfect to be botched by the bungling of barberism."

The northern tower of the Cologne Cathedral is now slowly and gradually rising, and the restoration of the half-finished southern tower has been commenced. The building of the buttresses has so far progressed that in the course of the summer the construction of the roof may be commenced, and the rafters filled up with the vaultings. There will then remain only two towers of this magnificent edifice to be completed.

LONGS AND SHORTS.—"Marriages are quite beyond our own management and contrivance," said Mrs. Turner, musingly: "my mother's was very romantic. In travelling from her father's house to her grandmother's, where she was going to live with the old lady, she had to stay a night in Hereford—it was in the time of coaches, you know—and her father wrote to a glover there to meet her at the coach-office, and recommend her to an inn. He invited her to stay with his sister instead; and she was so smitten with his manners and appearance that she said to herself, 'If ever I marry I hope it may be to Mr. Harper.' She went on the next morning to her grandmother's, and lived with her fourteen years, never seeing or hearing anything of Mr. Harper of Hereford; and she actually refused several good offers during that time. At last her grandmother died; and Mr. Harper being connected with her family, he was invited to the funeral, and an acquaintance followed which ended in their marriage." "I am afraid," chimed in Mrs. Hyde, a lady who was a comparative stranger to all of us, "that if I confess the singular circumstances of my marriage, you will none of you think so well of me as I should wish you; but as we are talking of extraordinary matches I am sure you will be amused at mine. When I was five-and-thirty I had not a single offer; partly, I fancy, because I had a twin sister so like me that no one was sure which he was in love with. Well, I was one of the few women who give up the idea of being married after they have turned thirty, and I settled myself down into a comfortable old-maidism. One afternoon I was out on some errand or other, when a tradesman whom I had known all my life, a confirmed bachelor, over forty years of age, overtook me in the street. Before we reached the end of it he said, 'Miss Mary, I have had you in my eye a long time: do you think you could be happy as my wife?' and I had answered, 'Yes, I really think I should.' 'Well, then, he added, 'let us be married without any fuss; and if you want lots of clothes and things, as women do, let them come out of my pocket, instead of your poor mother's.' And we were married in three weeks, though I assure you I had not the remotest notion of such a thing before that afternoon."—*Household Words*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF DEVON.

THE Right Hon. William Courtenay, D.C.L., tenth Earl of Devon, and a



Baronet, High Steward of the University of Oxford, and a Governor of the Charter House, whose death took place on the 19th inst. at Shrivensham, at the rectory of his sister's husband, Archdeacon Berens, was the elder son of the Right Rev. Henry Reginald Earl Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Effingham, and was born June 19, 1777. His Lordship

was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the Bar in 1799. He was M.P. for Exeter from 1812 to 1826, when he was appointed Clerk Assistant to the Parliaments, an office which he held until his accession to the Peerage, which he inherited on the 26th of May, 1835, when he succeeded his cousin, William, the ninth Earl, in his newly-recovered Earldom of Devon, and his Baronetcy, the Viscountcy of Courtenay, then becoming extinct. He married, first, the 29th of November, 1804, the Lady Harriette Leslie, daughter of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., and his wife, the Countess of Rothes, and by her (who died the 16th of December, 1839) he had issue three sons and one daughter. His second son, Henry-Hugh, is Rector of Mamhead, Devonshire; and his youngest son is Canon of Windsor, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. His Lordship's daughter, Harriet-Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1826. The Earl of Devon married, secondly, the 30th of January, 1849, Elizabeth-Ruth, daughter of the late Rev. John Middleton Scott, and niece of the Earl of Meath, by which lady, who survives him, he has no issue. The Earl is succeeded by his eldest son, William-Reginald, now eleventh Earl of Devon, late Secretary to the Poor Law Board, who was born in 1807, and married, in 1830, the Lady Elizabeth Fortescue, daughter of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, and has surviving issue a son and a daughter.

EARL FERRERS.

THE RIGHT HON. WASHINGTON SEWALLS SHIRLEY, ninth Earl Ferrers,



Viscount Tamworth, and a Baronet, who died somewhat suddenly on the 13th instant, at his seat, Staunton Harold, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, was the elder son of Robert William Shirley, Viscount Tamworth, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Richard Weston, Esq., and was the grandson of Washington, eighth Earl Ferrers. He was born on the 3rd of January, 1822, and succeeded his grandfather (his father died in 1830) as ninth Earl on the 2nd of October, 1842. He married, on the 23rd of July, 1844, Augusta Annabella, elder daughter of Lord Edward Chichester, Dean of Raphoe, and granddaughter of George Augustus, second Marquis of Donegal, K.P., by whom he leaves issue a daughter, Lady Augusta Amelia, and a son, Sewalls Edward, now tenth Earl Ferrers, who is in his thirteenth year. The Earl just deceased was a kind and liberal landlord, and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends. His Lordship was the Earl Ferrers who was defendant in that extraordinary action for a breach of promise of marriage—*Smith v. Ferrers*—tried in 1846, when the verdict was given in his Lordship's favour.

SIR A. OLIPHANT.

SIR ANTHONY OLIPHANT, Kt., C.B., who died in London, aged sixty-five, on the 9th inst., was the younger brother of Laurence Oliphant, Esq., of Cowdie, county of Perth, and formerly M.P. for that city. He was called to the Bar both in Scotland and England. He obtained the appointment in 1826 of Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, where he gave such satisfaction to the Government that in 1838 he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon. He retired in 1855. He married, at the Cape of Good Hope, Maria, daughter of General Campbell, by whom he leaves one son, Lawrence, the author of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea," and "Minnesota," at present Private Secretary to the Earl of Elgin in China.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD WALSH, of the Royal Engineers, who, at the early age of twenty-two, was killed by a fall from his horse, near Eltham, on the 25th ult., was interred with military honours at Woolwich on the 16th inst., detachments from the various bodies of troops stationed there being present. The funeral was also attended by General Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, Major Teesdale, Colonel Bloomfield, Colonel Stransham, Colonel the Marquis of Donegal, Colonel Walpole, Colonel Erskine, and Colonel Sandham.

WILLS.—The will and codicil of the Right Hon. Horatio, Earl of Orford, F.R.S., of Wolterton Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk, and Aslington House, Dorset, was proved in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate, on the 19th of March, by the Hon. Henry Walpole and the Hon. Frederick Walpole, Lieut. R.N., the sons and joint executors, to whom the testator has bequeathed for their own absolute use his carriages, horses, household furniture, articles of vertu, maps, and other effects; together with the pictures and prints, excepting such portion as are loose and unframed, or are not bound up with the Strawberry Hill and Wolterton Collection, which he leaves to his son-in-law, Viscount Pollington, eldest son of the Earl of Mexborough, and the husband of his daughter, Lady Rachel Katherine. All his manors, lands, and estates purchased or possessed by him in fee simple, and such as are not settled on his eldest son Horatio, now Earl of Orford (heretofore Lord Walpole), he leaves in trust for his son Henry Walpole and his issue male, and in default to his son Frederick and his issue male. The will is dated the 7th of April, 1852; and by the codicils, made on the 14th of March, 1857, the testator has filled up in a blank left for that purpose a few pecuniary bequests in his own hand, payable out of certain policies, leaving the residue to his son Henry. The personality was sworn under £60,000.

The will of Lieut.-Colonel George Scott, E.I.C., was proved in London, in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate, on the 1st of March, by Septimus Scott, Esq., the brother and sole executor. The personality in England was sworn under £10,000. The will was dated August 18, 1857; and, though very short (being written on two sides of paper), contains a remarkable bequest. After making some pecuniary bequests to his brothers and sisters, he has left the bulk of his property to charitable uses. Upon the decease of his two sisters, to whom he has left a life interest in certain property in India, consisting of 250 shares in the Great India Peninsula Railway, and 30,000 rupees in Government Securities in the Oriental Bank Corporation in Calcutta, he leaves the respective share and interest of each sister to his executor, to lay out the same as he may think proper in charitable purposes. He also bequeaths to him an immediate sum of £2000 sterling for charitable purposes, having the most unbounded confidence in his integrity, and knowing his benevolent and philanthropic feeling towards alleviating the distress of his fellow-creatures and relieving the wants of humanity. This property, in possession and reversion, is left to him to distribute as he may see fit, either in small pensions to poor persons, or in gifts and donations to hospitals, infirmaries, or otherwise; and he has appointed his said brother residuary legatee. The testator was on the retired list of the East India Company's Bengal Establishment; lately residing in Fulham, but died at Tinarrara, in Ireland, on the 6th of January, 1859.

The will of Thomas Hatchard, Esq., of 187, Piccadilly, the well-known bookseller and publisher, was proved in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate by three of the executors—namely, the son, the Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, M.A., Rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Conyngham, and Charles Tilt and William Banks Hudson, Esquires, a power being reserved to Mrs. Elizabeth Hatchard, the relict, the personality being sworn under £50,000. He has bequeathed to each of his children an immediate legacy of £1000, and to his widow the household furniture of every description, and the freehold residence at Brighton for her life; also a life interest in the business, the son receiving an annuity therefrom of £300 a year; and to each of his three daughters £150 a year; the residue for herself, and, after her death, the freehold residence to his son, together with two-fifths of the business, leaving the remaining three-fifths to his daughters. The will is of some length, dated June 1, 1850; and the codicil September 11, 1855.

WELCOME HOME TO AN INDIAN HERO.—We learn from the *Perth Courier* that on Saturday last Captain Butter, the young Laird of Faskally, returned home from India, where he had been during the heat of the revolt. Captain Butter, although a young man, was with the 93rd in the Crimea, and has subsequently taken part in several of the most memorable feats of arms against the revolted sepoys. He was at the taking of Lucknow; and, being attached as Aide-de-Camp to General Adrian Hope, he was one of those distinguished commanders when he fell. Captain Butter on one occasion had a horse shot under him, and had many narrow escapes during the progress of the war. He has been promoted to a captaincy in the 15th Regiment, which is at present in this country—hence his return. The tenants of Faskally and others resolved to give him a cordial welcome. A triumphal arch was erected in the village of Pitlochrie, and a large crowd received the Captain with enthusiastic demonstrations of rejoicing. In the evening the village was illuminated in honour of the occasion.

OLD WINDOW IN MILLOM CHURCH, CUMBERLAND.

THE workmen engaged in repairing the fine old church of Millom, Cumberland, a few days ago removed, under the direction of the Incumbent the rough cast and rubble which filled up the old outer framework of a very remarkable vesica, or fish-shaped window, upon the bare possibility of finding some indications of the original form of the window, long ago stopped up by the ultra-barbarism of a former age. To the great delight of those engaged in the work, almost the whole of the original tracery of the window has been brought to light, nearly perfect in form, though the material is crumbling. It proves to be a remarkable and beautiful specimen of a rare and peculiar form of window of the Decorated order of architecture, probably of about the fourteenth century.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OFFICES.

A new building is now in course of being erected for the Mutual Life Assurance Society, which was established in the year 1834 to carry out the principles of mutual life assurance. Economically managed, this society has from the beginning made good progress, and ranks in the first class of life-assurance offices.

The building is in King-street, Cheapside; and stands upon the site formerly occupied by the offices of the society, with the addition of the ground of No. 38—altogether comprising a frontage of fifty-seven feet.

The front wall is built with Portland stone, and the windows on the ground floor have circular heads, and upon the key-stones are carved heads; that in the centre representing Britannia, and the others the quarters of the globe.

The entrance-door to the building is near Cheapside, and has a bold projecting cornice, carried upon trusses, with swags of flowers and fruit.

On the first floor is the Ionic order, with swags of flowers hanging from the volutes of caps. In the spandrels of the arches to the windows are carved emblematical figures. The frieze to the cornice is enriched with shields, wreaths, and festoons of flowers. Upon the centre shield is the crest of James Burchell, the Judge of the Sheriffs' Court, and founder of this society. On the second floor the caps to the pilasters have heads between the volutes and the leaves.

The internal arrangement of the ground floor consists of entrance lobby, hall, public office, actuary's room, and waiting-room. The whole is divided by mahogany glazed screens.

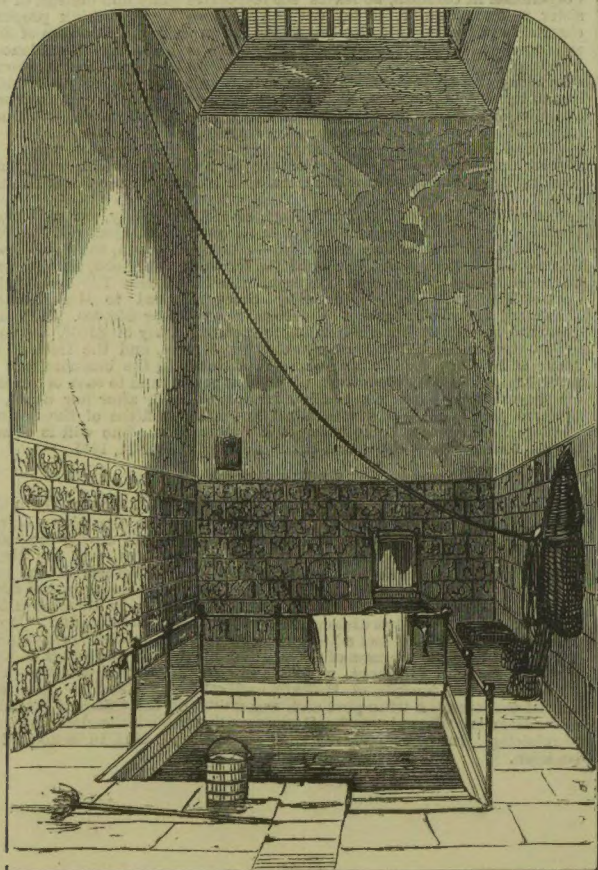
On the first floor is the board-room, with directors', medical, and waiting rooms.

In the basement are two strong rooms, offices, and room for books and paper.

The design for the building is one selected from a limited competition of six architects, and is the work of Mr. John M. K. Hahn, of 96, Newgate-street. The works are being carried out by Mr. George Myers. The carving to the front is being executed by Mr. Rudduck, for Mr. Myers.

QUEEN ANNE'S BATH, ENDELL-STREET, ST. GILES'S.

In former days the water supply of London was a matter of difficulty, and was so deficient that it was no doubt to a considerable extent the cause of those terrible visitations which carried off such large numbers of the citizens. In those "good old times" the water of the Thames, brought by the apprentices and professional water-carriers; the conduits in various parts of the City, supplied from distant springs; the running brooks and wells, were, with the



QUEEN ANNE'S BATH IN ENDELL-STREET.



THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OFFICES, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

exception of what could be gathered from the roofs and gables, the only provision of this important necessary of life.

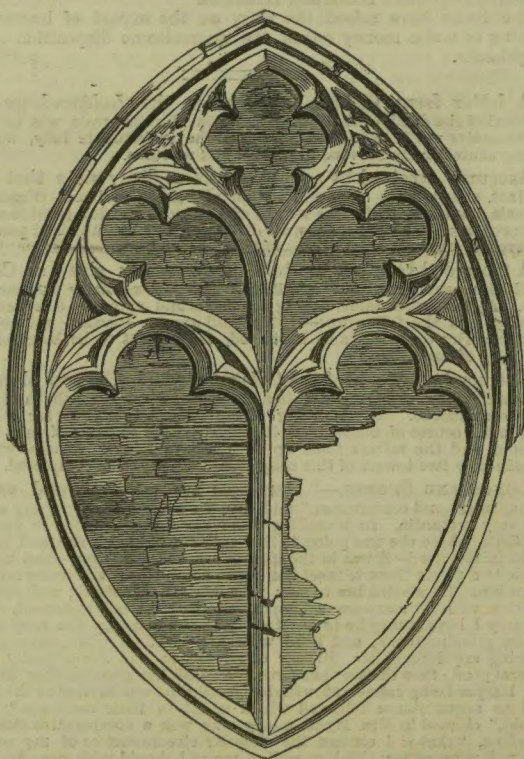
In course of time the increase of the population converted the "Well" and other brooks into foulsewers, which, as time passed on, were covered from the view; and many of the famous springs and wells either failed in their supply or became so polluted as to be unfit for use.

Many munificent acts were done by citizens in connection with the fountains and water-sources, and great care was taken to keep up the purity and quantity of the water brought by pipes from Tyburn, Islington, and other suburban districts. Notwithstanding these exertions, the water procured was so scanty in proportion to the population that personal and other cleanliness was to a considerable extent impossible. In those days, in old London, the Thames and

which are fitted with all kinds of improved appliances, and are resorted to by thousands weekly for the purposes of cleanliness. And, notwithstanding the small sums charged for this accommodation, it is gratifying to learn that this establishment will soon pay the expense of erection, and be a source of profit.

LONDON AS IT IS.—How large London will become in a few years is a question we often ask ourselves, yet we scarcely know what an enormous place it is already. A very good idea of the size and general features of the metropolis is conveyed by a print just issued by Messrs. Lloyd and Co., of Gracechurch-street, entitled "London in the Reign of Queen Victoria." It is a bird's-eye view, and takes in at a glance the whole of London, with part of the north-eastern and north-western suburbs. The great characteristic of this view is that, while the herculean task has been most carefully elaborated with the particularity and fidelity of a photograph, no fatigue is induced by inspection, the general effect being broad and highly artistic, while the architectural details of the public buildings are minutely and faithfully portrayed. The view is lithographed in three tints, by Messrs. Day and Son, from a drawing by that celebrated isometrical draughtsman, Nathaniel Whittock, whose principal occupation it has been for the last eight years. The print is accompanied by a key or reference-plate, giving the names of all the principal streets and public buildings, so that, while it presents us with an agreeable picture of London under its present aspect, it answers the purpose of a stranger's guide.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—In most animals with a soft fur sparks may be produced by rubbing it, especially in dry weather; this is familiar to most persons in the case of the domestic cat. But the electricity thus produced seems occasionally to accumulate in the animal, as in the Leyden jar, so as to produce a shock. If a cat be taken into the lap, in dry weather, and the left hand be applied to the breast, while with the right the back is stroked, at first only a few sparks are obtained from the hair; but after continuing to stroke for some time a smart shock is received, which is often felt above the wrists of both the arms. The animal itself evidently experiences the shock, for it runs off with terror, and will seldom submit itself to a second experiment.—Carpenter's Animal Physiology.



OLD WINDOW IN MILLOM CHURCH, CUMBERLAND.

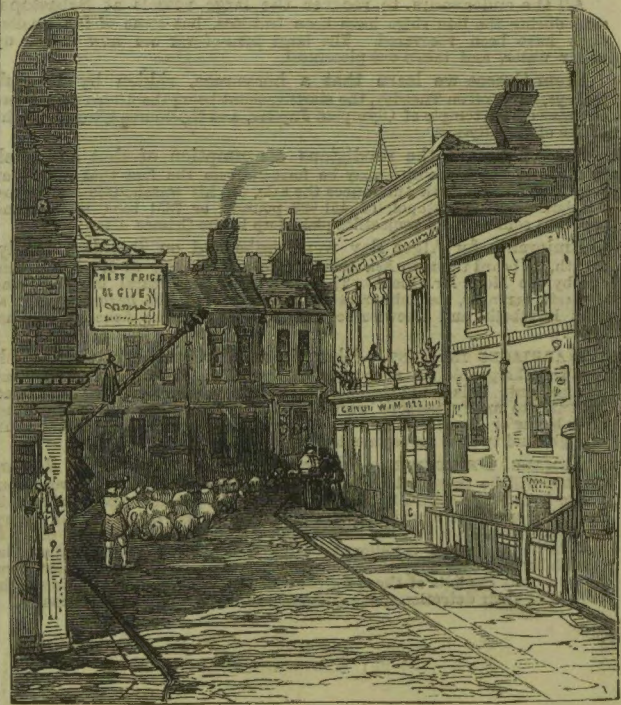
other water was cried about the streets for sale in the same manner as fruit and vegetables at the present time.

With the increase of the water supply it does not appear that baths were introduced to any extent in the dwellings; nor were they provided in many cases for public purposes before the reigns of Charles II. and Queen Anne, when in places, then in the suburbs, the springs, no longer needed for other purposes, were used for the purpose of supplying baths, which were resorted to by persons of rank and fashion. These were, however, but limited in number, and it is remarkable how slow the more general introduction of the bath has been even amongst the more wealthy classes in this country; and this neglect seems the more curious when we consider that both the hot and cold bath were commonly used in the dwellings of the Anglo Saxons, and also by the Romans, during their occupation of London for a period of upwards of 500 years.

As is the case with many other matters of the past connected with London, nearly all the old baths have been removed, although their

names exist in various localities; some of the baths were celebrated for medicinal and other properties, and, notwithstanding the former fame of some of those places, we are not aware of the present existence of any of very old date, except a curious example called the "Roman Bath," near the Strand, and that which forms the subject of the accompanying Engraving. The former of these is well worthy of examination, for it is undoubtedly formed of ancient Roman materials. Some have an opinion that this bath has formed a portion of a Roman villa or other residence which stood here at a remote period. A careful consideration of the probable condition of the Strand at that time, and the absence of any record of the discovery of other relics of similar date make this supposition improbable, and that it is more likely this bath was brought in pieces from abroad and rebuilt on this spot by the noble owner of Arundel House (which stood close by), to whom this country is so much indebted for the improved taste for art which has resulted from the introduction of so many beautiful relics of ancient times. This bath is supplied from a copious spring of very clean and cold water.

Queen Anne's bath, which is situated in the basement of a house now let in tenements, and which at that time would rank amongst the better class of dwellings, is fitted with Dutch porcelain tiles (then much in use), on which are blue pictures of Scripture and other scenes, tents, mottoes, &c. The water, which we believe is also from a spring, looks less pure than that of the Roman bath. This, however, may be the consequence of neglect. Respecting this vestige of old London, which is traditionally called Queen Anne's Bath, we have not been able to gather much distinct history. It is evidently of the date stated, and is, independent of other considerations, worthy of preservation in these columns, in consequence of being a unique example of an attempt at progress in a former reign. While we admit the feeling of much pleasure at meeting with such a relic as this, it is more pleasant to notice the great advancement of our own time; and in this case the matter is easy, for on the opposite side are the parish baths and washhouses,



HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE, CLERKENWELL.—(SEE PAGE 309.)

A CHINESE DOCTOR.

THIS gentleman, says our Artist and Correspondent in China, has had the honour of attending me once or twice, and therefore I wish to perpetuate his memory. He is not handsome: far from it; but that is a circumstance over which he has no control. He has just written out my prescription, and is preparing to smoke the calumet of peace. This pipe is made of brass, and the smoke is caused to pass through water. Only three whiffs at a time are legitimate, which would not suit a German at all. These doctors always feel the pulses of both wrists. Their medicines consist mostly of herbs. As surgeons they are very ignorant. In other respects some are very clever in curing fevers and other diseases.

HOWQUA'S GARDEN, NEAR CANTON. FROM MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "CHINA."

THIS is one of the most effective scenes in Mr. Albert Smith's new entertainment descriptive of the impressions and drolleries collected by him during his late flying tour to the Celestial empire.

In his "Handbook to China and Back" his visit to the villas of the rival mandarins, Howqua and Puntingqua, is thus described:—

Wednesday, 15th.—Better to-day. Mr. Gray, Mr. Phillips, Rozario, and myself, started this morning, to Puntingqua's garden. On the river a squall came on, and were all very nearly blown over; this would have been awkward, as I was the only swimmer of the party. Went up the creek of last night, and then changed into a sampan (a very slight boat), rowed by two little boys at about a mile an hour. Up another slimy creek to Puntingqua's gate, and over the gardens. The same story—all rotten and neglected, and tumbling to pieces. I really believe that the reason for the Chinese having kept Canton so jealously shut up for centuries was, that they were ashamed of it. Here were huge dry lotus-tanks, and bridges over ground, and carved summer-houses, and hard chairs, stone seats, and thin oyster-shell windows. The French had "looted" terribly here, and the old gardener complained bitterly of their excesses. They had broken the woodwork, and bent the copper enamel jars, and stolen and destroyed the pictures. In the women's rooms, however, were left some which might have had a curtain drawn before them with advantage. There was a well-built stage for sing-song pigeon, and a pavilion for the women opposite to it, between which and the theatre water ought to have been. Determined to fit up the hall somewhat in this style. In the gardens were many more of the dwarfed and trained trees, and ap-

parently acres of lotus-tanks and ponds. Then up the pagoda, amidst a quantity of rockwork wired together, and over small bridges, and by cages for birds and serpents, all decaying, with the roofs falling in. The place altogether might have belonged to Tennyson's "Moated Grange," and Hood's "Haunted House." Some enormous pebbles, on wooden tripods, made cool, but uncomfortable seats. We now went

its equal in Europe, and which George Robins would be at a stand-still to puff up.

All these rarities have been collected and arranged in two elaborately-decorated Chinese rooms at the Egyptian Hall. The most impressive are the two wooden crosses on which the monster

back, down the stream, to Howqua's Garden, which is on the Honan side of the river, on the way to Fataham Creek. The boat life here was extraordinary, and the majority appeared to be returning to Canton. We passed up a foul creek, by many nursery gardens, to Howqua's. The place was not so bad in its dilapidation as Puntingqua's—a little care would have put it decently to rights. The lotus-tanks were larger and clearer, and the rooms and kiosks in better repair; but still much was tumbling down. But both would be charming places, kept in the style of Dropmore.

Speaking of Mr. Albert Smith's departure from Canton, the *Hong-Kong Daily Press* remarked:—

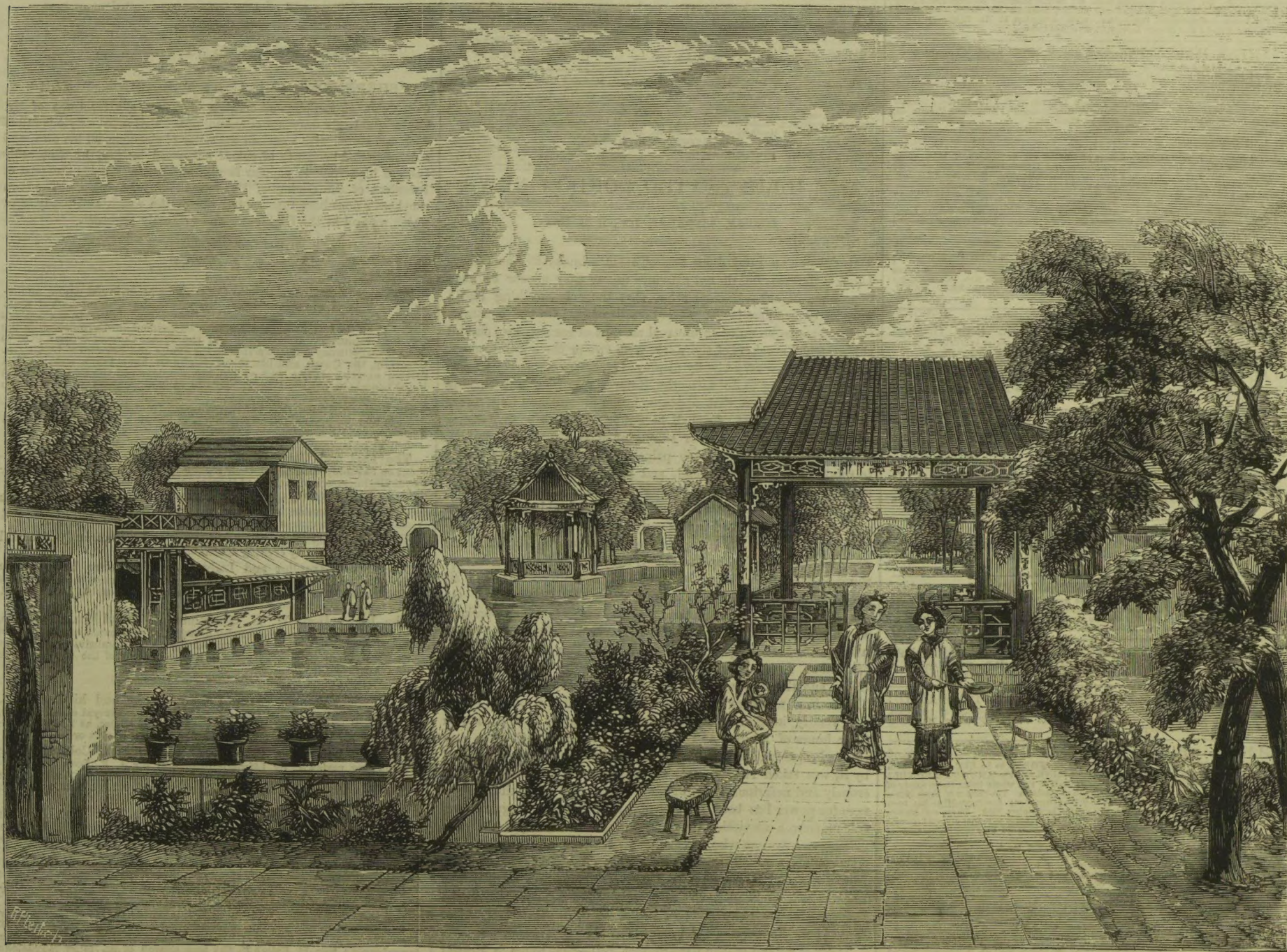
The Chinese were greatly puzzled what to make of Mr. Albert Smith. He mixed with them as much as he possibly could, and tickled them amazingly with his drollery. They saw he was a celebrity among his countrymen, and they came to the conclusion that he was something between a sage and a funny devil. When, however, they found that all the respectable foreigners in the colony thronged to the entertainment he gave, and learnt that all the proceeds of the same were given to the charities, they *ai-yued* with astonishment and approbation. They seemed determined to give vent to their feelings in some way, and they certainly hit upon a most effectual plan; for they paid him a compliment that never was before accorded to any white mortal man.

Accordingly, at the time appointed for Mr. Smith to leave the club, a very handsome sedan-chair awaited him, with all the paraphernalia of a Celestial procession—music to drive away demons, and to call attention to the parade; flags with devices setting forth his virtues and talents; emblems denoting offerings and sacrifices for peace and plenty to be his lot on earth, with happiness and fame afterwards. Thus conveyed and accompanied, he was carried through the town down to the wharf of the P. and O. Company, where he embarked amidst a display of fire-crackers, which were meant to propitiate the elements until he should be safely landed at home.

Mr. Albert Smith has just cause to be proud of his reception in China, and of the unique ovation made on his quitting it. He won the hearts of all here; and was literally overwhelmed with presents in the shape of Chinese curios, which money could not have bought, and for which the colony was ransacked, to throw at his feet. He must have received many things which cannot be replaced; and we should say he has the means to furnish a museum which never had



"MY DOCTOR."—A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA.



HOWQUA GARDEN, NEAR CANTON.—FROM MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "CHINA."

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. J. L. Stawell to be Rector and Vicar of Anaghmeade, Killaloe. *Rectories:* Rev. I. Hulfax to Breane, Somerset; Rev. A. Pardoe to Hook, Dorset; Rev. J. J. Harrison to Bugbrooke, Northamptonshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Alcorn to Rathronan, Lismore; Rev. H. S. Gill to Rushen, Isle of Man. *Incumbencies:* Rev. H. Baugh to the new church of St. Mary Magdalene, Liverpool; Rev. W. S. Sanders to Holy Trinity, Gosport. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. S. Hornibrook to the Kent County Prisons, Maidstone; Rev. E. F. Gepp, Vicar of High and Good Easter, to the Sheriff of Essex; Rev. J. C. Ryle, Vicar of Helmingham, to the Sheriff of Suffolk, *Perpetual Curacy:* Rev. S. Whiteside to Thrimby, Westmoreland. *Curacies:* Rev. A. Barrardiston to Walter Belchamp, near Sudbury; Rev. W. Hawley to St. George, Douglas, Isle of Man; Rev. J. Jones to Walsall; Rev. T. Miles to Inishlounagh, Lismore. Rev. J. H. Titcomb to be Secretary to the Society for the Diffusion of Pure Literature to the Hindoos.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

REFORM having become a Parliamentary and a party question, the great debate—of course not terminated when we write—is the topic of the day. The first night's discussion was singularly flat, the only speech of much mark being that of Mr. Horsman; but then anybody who attacks his friends is sure of their attention and of that of their enemies. On the second night the eloquent oration of Sir Bulwer Lytton, and the dashing onslaught of Sir Hugh Cairns upon Lord John Russell, were the features of the debate. What Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bright, and the other strong men did later will be seen by reference to the report.

The opponents of the Wife's Sister Bill have again succeeded in defeating that measure, but by a small majority—ten only. The Commons having several times passed the bill by a very large majority, and the Lords thus barely rejecting it, the promoters will be encouraged to new efforts, and the popular mind will be more and more saturated with the conviction that the propriety of the prohibited marriages is a mere matter of opinion, and that the law will be altered as soon as sufficient influence can be brought to bear upon the Bishops. This is anything but a desirable position for a social question; but there is no help for it. One of the Bishops stated in the debate that he had suspended one of his own clergy for forming an alliance of this kind. If that gentleman stood well with his flock, the effect of the proceeding both of clergyman and of Bishop will be an extensive one.

Every effort will, doubtless, be exhausted to preserve peace in Europe; and the device of a Congress may be available, at all events, to protract the period of tranquillity. Funds have risen on the news that a Congress on the Italian question was to meet and have been depressed by the news or rumours that Austria would not consent to the terms on which the other Powers thought she ought to meet them. Her recent circular would seem to enunciate propositions, the maintenance of which is incompatible with the conciliatory process supposed to be characteristic of Congresses, and without which, assuredly, little good can be effected by them. But it is difficult to believe that, whether the Congress meet or not, the sedulously prepared combustibles spread over Italy will not explode, though the reluctance of the French nation to go to war may retard, or even prevent, the flame being kindled by Sardinia.

Many of the Neapolitan exiles have arrived in England, and as soon as the first excitement of welcome was over, they, with much good taste, deprecated any further demonstration. They have possibly been advised to this step by the distinguished persons who have originated the subscription, and who know the vulgar and claptrap use which it would have been endeavoured to make of the illustrious exiles. One English person, indeed, was permitted to inflict an address upon these gentlemen at the railway station; but such practices will end. How far it might be desirable to ask the House of Commons for a resolution of sympathy (an inconvenient precedent, but there are times when future inconvenience may be disregarded) and a small grant of money, less for the sake of the exiles, who will be well cared for by private endeavours, than as a demonstration to Europe and to the tyrant of Naples that England detests his infernal system, might be a question for discussion, were the Parliamentary mind in any state to be troubled with considerations extraneous to the Reform Bill.

Harwich election took place in time for the member for that odorous borough to be present at the Reform debate, but the member in question was not the son of the Lord Chief Justice, but a Conservative, Captain Jervis. Mr. W. F. Campbell is not fortunate with electors: he lacks the "plain speaking" (rather rough but not offensive) with which his able father used to make his way with them. There is talk, however, of the election being reconsidered at Westminster. It seems that it is one of the privileges of the class to whom Mr. Bright wishes to hand the government of the country, to rush, at Harwich, upon the hustings and poll-booths, and tear them to pieces at the close of an election. This time, according to Mr. Campbell (the statement, however, being denied by his victorious antagonist), the Reformers were too "advanced" for the clock, and made their rush before the appointed hour. If it be thought worth while to reopen the case in the present state of Parliament the election may possibly be voided. Harwich is one of the places which Mr. Disraeli thought he might call upon to surrender a member.

Absurd attacks are being made upon Lord Mayor Wre for discharging his duty as a magistrate, and getting rid, so far as he can, of the nuisance of peripatetic vendors in the City. His Lordship appears not only to be perfectly right in enforcing the law, but to be doing a real service to the inhabitants and the passengers. Whole lines of traffic are frequently delayed by the unwieldy hand-cart of a costermonger, while the nuisance of the bawling and howling of these persons in the side streets is unbearable. To the tradesmen who pay heavy rates to support the poor, and have their legitimate business interfered with by the peripatetic, who, having no responsibilities, can afford to undersell, the system is a downright wrong. The Mayor is assailed with a menace to the effect that, if he will not allow these persons to break the law in one way he will be responsible for their breaking it in another; but such coarse folly may be met with silent contempt, and the Lord Mayor may be assured of the support of the press in his efforts for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. We wish his power in this respect extended all over London. His Lordship has also been assailed for sending an impudent beggar-girl to prison, and has condescended to give the most complete answer to the foolish persons who, in ignorance of the merits of the case, overwhelm him with abuse and her with bounty, both undeserved. As an Oriental proverb says, "Let the wise Judge be unjust in the judgment of fools."

An abated nuisance seldom rises again, but there are exceptions, and one may occur in the case of Greenwich Fair. The suppression of that occasion for turning out half the ruffianism of London into Greenwich, and for the exercise of every kind of riot, robbery, and debauchery, was hailed by everybody with satisfaction. But we observe that some of the inhabitants, who may have driven trades of a character to be benefited by the influx of visitors to the fair, are agitating for permission to have it restored in some modified form. Why a little vice and brutality should be desired (it being admitted that a good deal of either is objectionable) one can hardly say; but, for the sake of the youth of both sexes, who were, perhaps, more tempted at the vile fair than during the whole year beside, we trust that the authorities will be deaf to all such plea. The beautiful park is always open to the people, and may be enjoyed without the accessories of dirty booths, blackguardism, and intoxication which made Greenwich Fair.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has finally and solemnly decided that the Bishop of London was quite right in revoking the licence of the Reverend Confessor Poole, and that the doctrines of the Belgravians on the subject of confession are hostile to those of the Church of England.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot has consented to take the chair at the forthcoming anniversary of the Printers' Pension Society.

The customary notice of an intended application to the committee of the Stock Exchange for a settling-day and quotation in the shares of the Great Ship Company (Limited) was posted on Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday a lad, named J. P. Sadd, playing upon a barge moored alongside Brook's wharf, Upper Thames-street, missed his footing, fell overboard, and was drowned.

The Rev. John Rice Byrne, M.A., Curate and Evening Lecturer of St. James's, Piccadilly, has been presented by the Bishop of London to the Incumbency of the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, with the Chaplaincy to the Tailors' Asylum, Haverstock-hill.

The Bishop of London was elected a Governor of the Charter-house, in the room of the late Earl of Ripon, on Tuesday last. Another vacancy has occurred among the governors of the foundation by the demise of the Earl of Devon.

On Monday Charles Neale, of Long-lane, Smithfield, having quarrelled with his sweetheart, shot himself in the right side, just above the heart. He was conveyed to St. Luke's workhouse, where his sweetheart came to see him, and he died in her presence.

CARDINAL WISEMAN commenced on Sunday, at St. Mary's, Moorfields, a series of special services, in the course of which he proposes to deliver a series of lectures on "Some broad and simple principles on which to meet the infidelity of the day."

NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—On Tuesday the ribs of the iron arches of this bridge were floated alongside the piers prepared for them, and the operation of placing them in position was commenced. It is anticipated the first half of the bridge will be opened in the course of the ensuing autumn.

ENLARGING THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION.—On Tuesday another considerable portion of the garden ground on the south side of St. Thomas's Hospital was raised off by the above company previously to being taken by them to widen and improve the approaches to the South Eastern Railway Station, the continually increasing traffic at which has rendered the widening of the thoroughfare at this point necessary.

THE LORD MAYOR'S STATE BARGE.—At a Court of Aldermen held on Wednesday, the General Purposes Committee sent up a report, recommending that, as the Lord Mayor's state barge had been kept a year since their last report on the subject, without any occasion having arisen for its use, it should be now transferred to the City Funds Committee to be sold or otherwise disposed of. The report was adopted.

FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Tuesday, being the sixteenth anniversary of the opening of the Thames Tunnel, the event was celebrated by a festival. The tunnel was brilliantly illuminated, and a variety of entertainments provided for visitors, including tight-rope dancing, magic and mystery, music by steam, marionettes, Ethiopian serenaders, Indian and Chinese exhibitions, dancing, and drinking. The fair has been kept up during the week.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the birth of 929 boys and 912 girls were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1692.—In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1175, the number being one more than that of the previous week. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1229.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—On Monday, the annual court of governors of this institution was held at the Asylum, Crane-court, Fleet-street.—Colonel Mathewson in the chair. The report stated that they had just invested £500 in Consols, making up their capital in that fund £14,777 12s. 11d. At Midsummer next there would be an election to replace those who would be discharged, when there would be fifty-five girls and sixty-six boys in the institution. The number of children on the funds of the institution averaged one hundred and fourteen, and the gross expenditure was £2962 15s. 10d. The report was unanimously adopted, and, after the examination and admission of candidates, the court broke up.

FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE EAST OF LONDON.—On Wednesday a meeting was held at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, for the purpose of pressing upon the Government the necessity of establishing a free museum and library for the working-classes at the East End. For a long period the aggregation at the west end of the metropolis of all the places of instruction and amusement maintained at the expense of Government has excited a considerable amount of ill-feeling; and at the meeting held on Wednesday the justice of a more equitable distribution of such institutions was warmly insisted on. Resolutions in favour of an East End library and museum were passed unanimously.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The fixtures of this great metropolitan club have been made for the ensuing season, and are as follows:—The opening trip on Saturday, the 14th of May. Yachts to start from Blackwall at 3 p.m. and proceed to Erith. First match, for the first and second classes, on Thursday, 9th of June; first prize for the first class, £50, in plate; second prize, £20; third prize, £10. First prize second class, £30, in plate, £10, and £5. Course, from Erith, round the Nore Light and back. Half-a-minute time for tonnage. Last night of entry, the 6th of June. Second match, for third class yachts, Friday, the 8th of July. Prizes, £20, in plate, £10, and £5. Course, from Erith to Coal house point and back to Greenwich. A minute per ton time allowed. Last night of entry, the 6th of July.

THE CHURCH DISPUTE IN BELGRAVIA.—On Wednesday the Archbishop of Canterbury sat in the Guard-room at Lambeth Palace to give judgment on the appeal of the Rev. A. Poole. Dr. Lushington read his report, which commenced by stating that the question to be determined was whether the revocation of Mr. Poole's licence by the Bishop of London proceeded upon grounds conformable to the principles of justice and the rule of law. It then proceeded to review the facts as they have appeared in the printed correspondence, and to examine the bearing of the statute upon them. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury then pronounced judgment in the following terms:—"With the able assistance of my learned assessors I have given the merits and circumstances of this appeal my most serious and careful consideration. I am of opinion that the proved and admitted allegations afford, in the language of the statute, good and reasonable cause for the revocation of this licence, and that the Lord Bishop of London has exercised a sound discretion in revoking the same. And I am further of opinion that the course pursued by the appellant is not in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, but most dangerous, and likely to produce most serious mischief to the cause of morality and religion." Mr. F. H. Dyke then read the formal document dismissing the appeal, and the proceedings terminated.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—The Earl of Carlisle presided on Saturday last at a dinner given at Willis's Rooms in support of the finances of the institution in Great Ormond-street which bears this name. The number of children who are now in-patients amounts to 44, but that number could be doubled if the requisite funds were forthcoming. But the in-patients form only an inconsiderable item in the general operations of the hospital. Every year for the last three years 10,000 children have been brought to a lower apartment of the hospital, to be treated as out-patients. There has also been some additional accommodation provided for the nurses; and provision has also been made for the training of young women as nurses in the hospital. A large room has been opened on the ground floor of the new house, which has been converted into an infant nursery, for the reception, during the daytime, of infants and children at an earlier age than that at which they are admissible to infant schools, and whose mothers are compelled to get their living away from home. The noble chairman, in his address, enlarged upon these facts, and earnestly appealed to the gentlemen present to come forward with money in support of the institution. His appeal was heartily responded to, and about £1500 was collected in the course of the evening. About 120 friends of the institution were present on the occasion, among whom were the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Hon. Major Powys, Sir J. Harding, the Queen's Advocate.

A CASE OF BURGLARY, possessing some ludicrous points, came before the Worship-street Police Court on Friday week. Charles Pearson was charged with being concerned with others in breaking into the house of Mr. Crony, photographic artist, in Anne's-place, Hackney-road. Mrs. Crony said that while dosing off, between eleven and twelve on the previous night, she heard two knocks at the street door, and in a minute or so afterwards she was alarmed at seeing the bedroom shutters gradually open, and five men's heads and faces staring in through the window. Two of them tried to force up the window, but could not, and the shutters were then closed. The next moment the sound of a key was heard in the street-door lock, followed by three heavy, dull blows, at the door, which gave way, and the men were then evidently in the house. She immediately roused up Mr. Crony, who sprang out of bed, grasped a poker, ran to the head of the stairs, and, calling out "If you want me, here I am," saw five men before him, all in a cluster, among whom he did not at all hesitate to precipitate himself, and made such excellent use of the poker that four or five good heavy blows from it cleared the house of the thieves, who took to their heels down the street. It was a very wet night, and Mr. Crony was in his shirt only, but down the street he set off after them, shouting "Stop thief!" very lustily; and, this being rather inconvenient to the pursued, they suddenly stopped at the end of the street, turned upon him, knocked him down, and kicked him so viciously that he was still suffering acutely while giving his evidence. The men then dispersed and ran, but Mr. Crony was soon up and continued the chase, when he saw the prisoner caught and pulled up by a constable, and he then made the best of his way back to his house, completely knocked up and drenched to the skin. On searching the prisoner a skeleton key was found in his pocket. The prisoner said this was all quite true, and he was committed for trial.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on Wednesday, the chaplain of "the Indigent Sempstresses' Home," the Rev. C. Geary, appeared to answer a summons charging him with imposing upon the public. Some curious facts were elicited in evidence. The case was adjourned to see if other charges were forthcoming, and also to enable the rev. gentleman to produce rebutting testimony, if he is able to do so.

THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S CATCH CLUB.—This old and distinguished club, which has been in abeyance for the last three years, will resume its meetings for the ensuing season on Tuesday, May 3rd, at the old quarters, "The Thatched House," St. James's-street. The Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wiltton, Lord Ward, Lord Wrottesley, Mr. R. Palmer, M.P.; Colonel Hawkins, Mr. Ponsonby Barker, &c., &c., are amongst the members. The professional members include, Mr. Francis, Mr. Lockey, Messrs. Foster, Bamby, Lawler, &c. Mr. Orlando Bradbury continues in his office as secretary.

ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.—On Monday evening Mr. Andrew Smith, the inventor of a new species of artillery, read a paper on the subject at the Military and Naval Institution, Scotland-yard, accompanied by diagrams illustrating the construction and method of discharge of the new gun, which, it was stated, will fire sixty balls a minute, of any weight, by the force of electricity, and may be adapted to naval, field, or battering tactics. A species of quadrant shield, which contains the reserve of balls, serves also to protect the artilleryman from the effect of the enemy's shot. Mr. Smith announces that he will shortly have ready a working model, now in course of manufacture, musket size, which will fully exemplify his invention.

THE LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The efforts made by the friends of this institution to relieve it from the difficulties under which it has for years been labouring appear to be in a fair way of accomplishing the object to which they have been directed—that of purchasing the lease of the premises in Southampton-buildings, so as to extinguish a heavy rent, and thus enable the managers to provide more adequate instruction and a higher class of attraction to the members, beside relieving the trustees (of whom Lord Brougham is one) from pecuniary responsibility in connexion with the lease. A considerable sum has already been obtained, and a public meeting on behalf of the fund is announced for Monday next at Willis's Rooms, when the Earl of Carlisle will preside.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—The enterprise and liberality displayed by Mr. Webster in the building and management of the new Adelphi Theatre were on Wednesday night enthusiastically acknowledged by a number of his friends and admirers at a dinner given to him at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Hon. F. Grantley Berkeley in the chair. After the cloth had been removed, and the customary loyal toasts had been proposed, "The health of Mr. B. Webster, and success to the new Adelphi Theatre," was drunk with the utmost unanimity of feeling, and responded to with great eloquence and at considerable length by Mr. Webster. A variety of other appropriate toasts was proposed. Amongst the principal speakers of the evening were Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. Edmund H. Yates, Mr. Robert Bell, and Mr. Arceadeckne.

AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS on Tuesday Thomas Rogers, the begging-letter impostor, who recently obtained 30s. from Mr. Adeane, M.P., on the pretence that he was employed to collect subscriptions for a distressed man, was convicted and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.—Joseph Williams pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary in the house of Thomas Cook; and, several previous convictions for burglary having been proved against him, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, notwithstanding an urgent appeal for mercy, on the ground that his children had been afflicted with small-pox, and that his wife was blind.

A boy, fifteen years of age, pleaded guilty to having stolen £6 10s. from his parents, who had saved the money to pay their rent. As the prisoner had proved incorrigible he was sentenced to four years' detention in a reformatory.

LOSS OF TWO LIVES BY FIRE.—On Wednesday morning Charles Thornton, aged six years, whose parents reside near the canal-bridge, Old Kent-road, was left alone in the room while his mother went down stairs, when one of the inmates, on passing the door, heard groans, and, smelling fire, went in, when he found the child burnt to a cinder. A similar accident occurred on the same day: John Crawley, aged five years, who resided in Fox-place, Brook-street, Holborn, was left with another child in the room while its mother went with her husband's dinner, when the children set themselves on fire. Their screams attracted attention, when some neighbours rushed in and extinguished the flames. They were conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, where the child Crawley expired.—Two fires broke out in the metropolis on Tuesday—one at a house in St. Stephen's-road, Westbourne-park, and the other in a timber-yard at Poplar, considerable damage being done in both instances.—On Wednesday Charlotte Hutton, a servant at the St. John's Literary and Scientific Institution, St. John's Wood, was dreadfully burnt. The poor creature was seen running about the basement wrapped in flames. As soon as the fire was extinguished she was removed to a hospital, but not the slightest hope is entertained of her recovery.

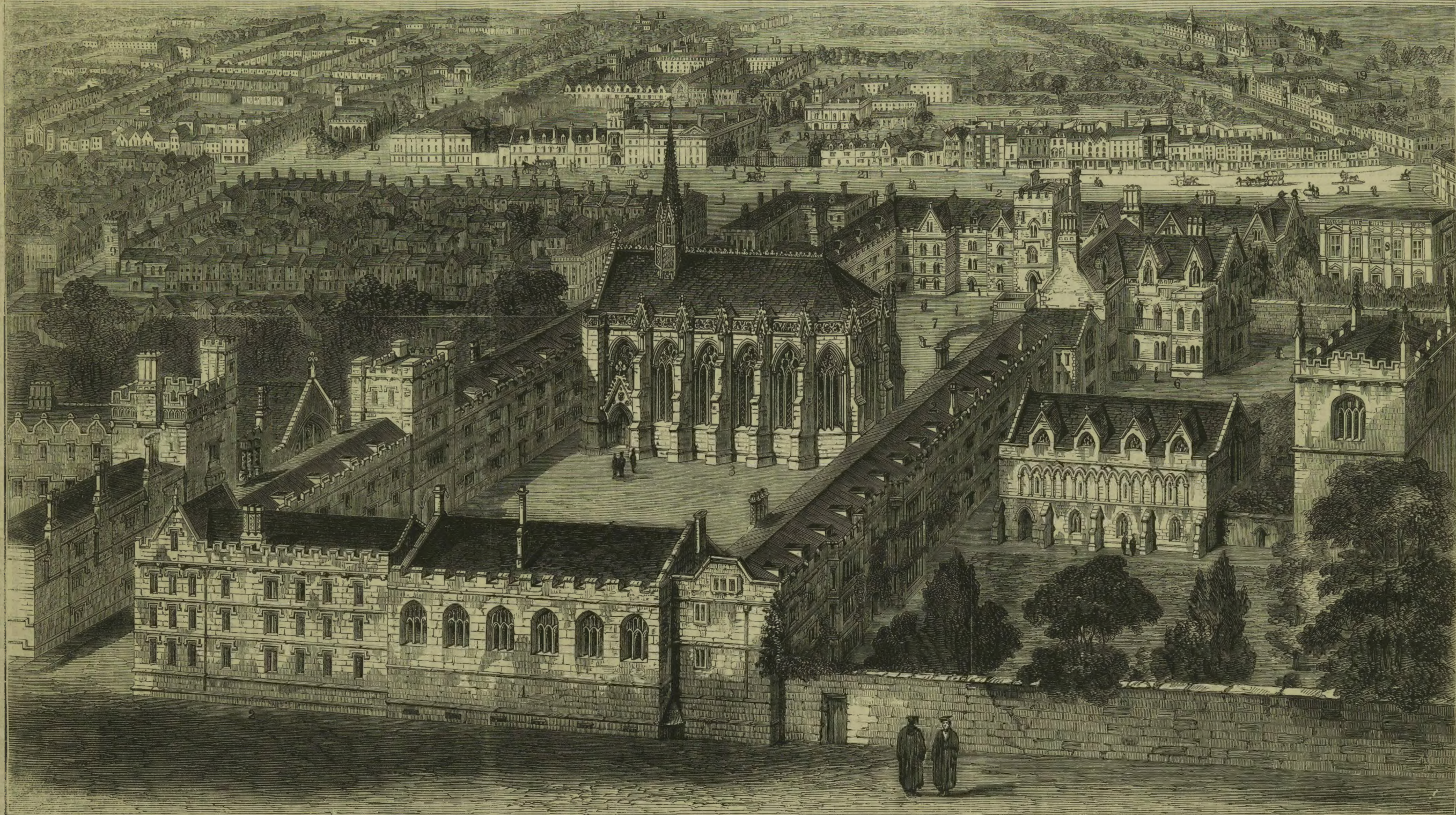
BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The first spring flower show for this year took place at these gardens on Wednesday. The number of visitors during the afternoon amounted to 2000, there being amongst them the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. Among the more noticeable floricultural favourites were some exquisite rose and carnation-flowered peach-trees, aborigines of China. Near to them was a somewhat sombre-looking but curious horticultural exotic, whose floral forefathers, if we may so speak, decorated the lawns of the Malayan Archipelago, with noble tropical leaves, and a flower that assumed the form of a crest, strung round and about with extraordinary-looking streamers. The specimens of cinerarias, including the bellissima, optima, excelsior, and others, were among the finest flowered of these beautiful productions. The most curious contribution is a remarkable hybrid-looking affair called the spargula pilifera, a floricultural cross between common grass and common moss. There can be no question that this new production will furnish a fine material for lawns and verges, since it is emphatically an evergreen, retaining its verdure uniformly throughout the year, unaffected by cold or draught, and besprinkling itself at certain seasons with snow-white starry blossoms. In addition to these peculiarities it bears all the rolling and pressure of ordinary grass, and, what is a still more commendatory matter in its favour, unlike other grasses, it requires no mowing. A silver medal was awarded to Messrs. Jackson, for dendrobium falconeri obtusa; and bronze medals to Messrs. Jackson, Ivory, and Glendinning, for highly interesting plants.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.—On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops at Maidstone Cavalry Barracks, preparatory to certain draughts leaving to join their respective regiments. The Duke, on his arrival, about eleven o'clock, at once proceeded to the barracks, and the troops, numbering over 900, were formed in line on the Foot Parade, under the command of Colonel Balders, C.B. (Commandant). After inspection they broke into open column, "rights in front," and marched past his Royal Highness in quick and slow time. After the review his Royal Highness inspected the mess, barracks, &c., during dinner-hours. The General Commanding in Chief expressed himself highly pleased with the state of discipline and proficiency displayed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR.—Mr. S. Estcourt and the Secretary of State for War have brought in a bill to enable the inventors of cannon and other warlike implements to obtain patents without publishing the details of their schemes. They are first to submit the invention to the Secretary for War, and if he considers the invention of value he may at once buy it of the inventor, and certify to the Commissioner of Patents that, as it will be for the good of the public service that the invention shall be kept secret, he wishes it to be patented under the provisions of the Act. The specifications and drawings are then made up into a packet, sealed with the seal of the Secretary for War, and its contents are kept absolutely secret, no copies even being sent to Ireland or Scotland, as is done with every other patent.

POSTAL OFFICIAL CIRCULAR AND DAILY PACKET LIST.—On the 1st proximo the title of the "Daily Packet List" will be altered as above, and the publication will undergo considerable change, including the issue of a weekly edition. By means of the "Postal Official Circular and Daily Packet List" the public will continue to be supplied with various information respecting the sailing of packet-boats and private ships conveying mails, and with notices of all alterations in the dispatch or arrival of mails, in the rates of postage (whether inland, colonial, or foreign), or in any other postal matter of public import. The "Postal Official Circular and Daily Packet List" will be published and sent, as at present, without charge for postage to the subscribers, by Mr. Shanly, 7, Redcross-square, London, E.C., at the following charges, payable in advance:—Daily edition, £1 per annum; weekly or Saturday ditto, 5s. ditto; single numbers, 1½d. each. By purchasing the daily edition of the "Postal Official Circular and Daily Packet List," and the quarterly edition of the "British Postal Guide," any person may always be in possession of the earliest and fullest information regarding postal matters; and this object may in a great measure be attained by the purchase of the "British Postal Guide," and the weekly edition of the "Postal Official Circular and Daily Packet List."—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

A WEDDING IN GAOL.—The Jersey Times informs us of a curious matrimonial union which took place at the prison in Gloucester-street, St. Heliers, on Thursday week, the chaplain of that establishment having, by special license, joined together in wedlock, "for better or for worse," two inmates of that place—viz., John Small and Miss Cooper. The bride and bridegroom are both members of the gipsy tribe, and are now undergoing their term of imprisonment for having extorted the sum of £20 from a young lady of that island, by pretending to "rule her planet," and promising to find her a suitable partner for life. Such an event, being of rare occurrence within the gloomy walls of Gloucester-street "hotel," was, as may be presumed, joyfully celebrated by the happy pair.



1. Jesus College. 2, 2, 2. Exeter College. 3. Chapel. 4. Hall. 5. Garden and New Library. 6. Rector's Residence. 7. New Quadrangle. 8. Back of Ashmolean Museum. 9. St. Michael's Church. 10. St. Mary Magdalene Church. 11. Martyrs' Monument. 12. University Galleries. 13. Worcester College. 14. St. Giles's Church. 15, 15. St. John's College. 16. Gardens. 17. Balliol College. 18. Trinity College. 19. Wadham College. 20. New Museum. 21, 21, 21. Broad-street.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



"PIFFERARI PLAYING TO THE VIRGIN—SCENE IN ROME."—PAINTED BY MRS. ELIZABETH MURRAY,—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

THERE is something extremely graceful and intelligent about this little group, which is one of Mrs. Elizabeth Murray's contributions to the Female Artists' Exhibition. The itinerant pipers serenading the Virgin, who is represented in an old mediæval painting on the wall above, is an incident the truthfulness of which will be recognised by all who have visited the Eternal City. On the opposite side of the picture is a young mother, with a charming little child, whom she is teaching to pray to the sacred effigy. The expression of the former is full of benignity and affection; that of the

latter is artless and engaging. Mark, also, the nice discrimination displayed in the countenances of the two "executants." The old man, his head duly uncovered, looks up with reverend gravity to the object of his musical—or unmusical—tribute; the boy, his pipe temporarily withdrawn from his mouth, looks with a pleasant and curious smile at the kneeling child. The drawing in every part shows freedom, power, and delicacy of execution, leaving nothing to desire; the colouring, which is full of variety, yet harmoniously combined, is rich, bright, and healthy in all its tints. Admirable in all the essentials of her art, Mrs. E. Murray may claim a high and distinguished rank amongst the water colourists of the day.

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

THIS college was founded by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, 1307, who founded it during the first year of his promotion to the See of Exeter, and gave it the name of the Bishopric. Stapledon lived during the disastrous reign of Edward II., and fell a victim to the fury of the populace of London, by whom he was murdered, and his body thrown into the Thames, in 1326. Bishop Stapledon's foundation was on a very limited scale, and the turbulence of the times in which he lived deprived him of increasing it. Succeeding benefactors at various periods contributed most liberally to increase the funds and extend the society of Exeter College.

The buildings of Exeter College were neither splendid nor extensive during the lifetime of the founder, but the alterations and additions subsequently made, particularly those recently executed, have placed this college in the first rank among the justly-celebrated buildings of the University of Oxford. The front of the college, towards Turl-street, is 220 feet in length: it was restored and cased with Bath stone, and the central tower redecored, in 1835. The new chapel, which was commenced in 1857, was erected from a design by Mr. Scott: it is a beautiful Gothic structure. The new library in the Fellows' Garden is considered one of the architectural gems of the University: it was erected, in 1851, in the place of an unsightly building more resembling a greenhouse than a library. The new quadrangle, the front of which is in Broad-street, the Rector's residence, and the library, are all from designs by Mr. Scott.

A "Former Fellow of Exeter College" writes as follows in a recent number of the *Times* respecting these architectural improvements:—

It is more than fifteen years ago that it was first determined to rebuild the chapel as well as the library of Exeter College; and the late Rector, Dr. Richards, began the subscription for the chapel by a munificent donation of £1000, and obtained an addition of £6000 or £7000 more by his appeal to the present and former members of the College. Its execution, after being begun, was stopped by difficulties about the site and the death of the Rector. This suspension of the work was of great advantage, as it allowed time for a reconsideration of the site of the chapel, and a return to the original site, which had only been abandoned in the first instance from its being too contracted. This difficulty, however, was overcome by the aid of the Charity Commission, who released certain funds of the College which had before been tied up, and by liberal sacrifices on the part of the present Rector and Fellows, as well as fresh aid from the former members of the College. By these means sufficient funds were provided for that admirable

plan which reflects the greatest credit on all who have been concerned in it, by which a new and beautiful chapel has been erected on the original but enlarged site. The old and inconvenient Rector's house, which interfered with it, has been removed and replaced by a much better one in a better situation, and a new and excellent library built, while the general appearance and capacity of the College have been improved by the addition of new and ornamental buildings. Dr. Richards's liberality to the College was not confined to his gift of £1000 towards the chapel. He was a large benefactor to the church and parsonage of Kidlington, which is attached to the Rectory; and by his will he left further substantial proofs of his affection to his College. He died deeply



"THE COTTAGE DOOR."—PAINTED BY J. CLARK.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

beloved by all its members, and left it flourishing both in numbers and discipline. The greatest credit is also due to the present Rector for the part he has taken in completing these works.

Our View of Exeter College is from a drawing by Mr. Whitlock.

"THE COTTAGE-DOOR." BY CLARK.

DOES not this little family party speak for itself? Who can doubt that we are at some happy "cottage-door" in the south or west of England, where a hardworking countryman

is enjoying his brief hour of *otium cum dignitate* with his pipe and penny newspaper, surrounded by his small family, who are healthy and contented? Some may suggest—we have, indeed, heard the complaint—that the picture is “vulgar,” that smoking is a low habit, and that the broad grin which lights up the face of the honest rustic wants refinement—is not in good taste—in total disregard of the ideal. But in our humble opinion this very face is perfect; the expression that of intense delight, exuberantly manifested, but without one line, one iota, in excess, or a hint of affectation. The man is happy, and he is not ashamed to show it; he is proud of that blessed baby, who chuckles lustily as the familiar pipe tickles his little fat chin. The mother, too, looks down with a smile of heartfelt joy at the crowing infant; whilst little missey, of all the party, seems by her expression to consider herself somewhat neglected, and anxious to come in for her share of notice when father has time. The sentiment which pervades this little picture is a healthy and comfortable one; it is an instance, of which we wish we had many more, of the useful and salutary mission which Art, descending from the grand Historic and the absurd Mythologic, may yet pursue in the every-day walks of real life. The execution displays great taste;—warm and tender colour, and delicate finish in every part.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE has been a great gathering this week of artists, dealers, patrons, connoisseurs, and idle gentlemen about town, at the rooms of Christie and Manson, in King-street, St. James's. And for what? To see three “Sir Joshuas”—two certainly worth seeing—one of the two priceless in the history of the English school of painting. Great as the gatherings have been, the gathering this day, Saturday, the 26th of March, will be greater still. A “Sir Joshua” will on this day be sold better far in Reynolds' requirements than the Jeremiah Harman [child which the late Mr. Vernon bought in the same room for some fifteen hundred pounds, and then gave to the English people; better far than the Rogers' “Strawberry Girl,” which the Marquis of Hertford bought in the same room for a sum turning two thousand pounds, and was good enough to lend to the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition. It is a picture of English childhood—of a girl of some three years old, artlessly seated, proud of her delicious eyes, proud of her white dress, of the black ribbon round her waist, of her mob-cap of white, and by no means unconscious of the crowning glory of her cap—a bunch of black ribbons. How inimitably painted! What exquisite feeling for all that is lovely in infantine nature! What exquisite feeling for all that is accomplished in academic art. Penelope Boothby is the name of the little girl. She died at the age of six, some sixty years since, and lives on canvas and in marble, through the inimitable pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the inimitable chisel, at Ashbourne, of Thomas Banks. What will the picture sell for? Knowing men assure us that two thousand guineas will be the sum.

If Scotland has not got back all her heraldic lions and unicorns, she has got—thanks to English liberality—and for the first time, a National Gallery of her own. Edinburgh has now a National Gallery, and a good and improving one. She has recently got back, as well, a panel Scottish King and Queen from Hampton Court to Holyrood; where, indeed, they look admirably well, and are where they ought to be.

Mr. Jacob Bell has this week shown a liberal sense of what a man should feel who has the good fortune to possess a fine collection of pictures. Mr. Bell has stripped his own walls and lent his pictures to the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, in Elward-street, Portman-square.

A striking instance occurred on Wednesday last of the way in which collections still continue to struggle through auctions into obscurity. We shall have something to say on this subject next week. A man collecting for his country should act with redoubled spirit and intelligence when he reflects what his double duty is: what good he may accomplish, what accidental folly he may commit.

By all means slip into Sotheby and Wilkinson's next week, and see the magnificent collection of MSS. formed by Monsieur Libri, and about to be irrecoverably dispersed.

A pretty quarrel is on the eve of breaking out between the Old Water-Colour Society and the New Water-Colour Society. The *old* has money; the *new* has none. Both want quarters in Burlington House. The *old* offer to build; the *new* cannot make the offer. All the greater necessity for revising the rules of the Royal Academy, and for bringing oil and water colour art under one building (though in different rooms) and under one government.

The National Portrait Gallery bought on Monday last two more portraits: one of the Queen of Bohemia, the mother of Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, for fifty guineas; the other the portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, the father of Horace Walpole, for two hundred guineas. Sir Henry Wotton's Queen of Bohemia came from Holme Lacy, in Herefordshire—the Walpole (it is a fine specimen of Vanloo) from Wolterton, in Norfolk.

Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, is the successor of the late Mr. Hallam, the historian of the English Constitution, as a trustee of the British Museum. Mr. Cureton, so well skilled in Biblical literature, is her Majesty's nominee as another trustee. Both gentlemen have much to do, for Government is about to grant to Mr. Gregory another, and we trust more effective, inquiry into the management of the museum, and the more appropriate exhibition of its treasures half exhibited and wholly unexhibited.

ENGLISH ART AND ENGLISH LIFE.—M. Sylvestre, who was appointed by the French Minister of State and of the Emperor's household to inspect the fine arts in Europe, thus speaks of English artists:—“Like the generous wines which ripen under the sun of France, English art, excited by the gentle yet powerful glow of the family hearth, has the smack of the soil, is racy of the land that breeds it. It is English, and not an insipid imitation of other nations; it is right English—another word for free; English in all the fibres of its heart, in all the movements of its intelligence. All Europe admires the living individuality, the sturdy independence of our painters. They have that vigorous sentiment which gives life, movement, and expression to the humblest as to the loftiest subjects. Their pictures are the living mirrors of your national character, your manners, and your civilisation. These old men, calm and stern, who, with folded arms, untroubled brow, and piercing eye, seem on some canvases to pass in review the long years of a well-spent and toilsome life, are your venerable fathers; these women, strong, still, and calm, so attached to the cares of home, so careless of the enfeebling frivolities of the world, are your faithful wives; these children, lusty, light-hearted, and docile—home-angels—playing with their household pets, and in all the noisy romp of Christmas fun and feasting, are your beautiful children; and these men of riper manhood, who preside over the picture, like patriarchs, loved and willingly obeyed, are yourselves. Such, gentlemen, are the favourite subjects of English painters—true poems, at once familiar and affecting, inspired by love of the most holy of institutions—that of home.”

A LADY PREACHING IN BED.—The *Ohio Republican* says that Mrs. Burney, of Tippecanoe, Harrison County, Ohio, a highly-respectable lady and a member of the Presbyterian Church, during a peculiar condition of her physical and mental organisation, has preached a sermon half an hour long every other Sunday at ten o'clock for eighteen years. While preaching she reclines upon a bed. Her instructions are generally excellent, and abound in Scriptural quotations; but when she recovers her consciousness she has no recollection whatever of what she has been saying.

In Austrian Italy the prohibition of the export of horses is so strictly enforced that a company of circus riders which was about to cross into Piedmont, to give performances at one of the Turin theatres, was detained until it could be ascertained from Vienna whether its egress would be permitted.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Supplement, page 315.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The High Sheriffs' Expenses Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. D. GRIFFITH.

THE EDINBURGH, &c., ANNUITY TAX BILL.—Mr. BLACK having moved the second reading of this bill, Mr. C. BRUCE moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. He characterised the measure as one of unblushing robbery and spoliation; and, although a Dissenter, denounced the attempt to deprive the Established Church of its rightful property.—Mr. BAXTER challenged from the Government an explicit declaration of their intention with regard to the bill.—Mr. BLACKBURN considered the measure partial and imperfect, and believed that it would not remove the injustice so much complained of in the imposition of the annuity tax.—Mr. HORSMAN contended that the bill was just in principle. What faults it had belonged to matters of detail, which could be amended in Committee.—Mr. STUART opposed the bill.—The Lord-ADVOCATE strongly objected to the proposal for sweeping away the annuity tax without providing any substitute. The Government, he intimated, were engaged in preparing a bill on the subject, which would shortly be laid before Parliament.—Mr. MONCREIFF thereupon suggested that the second reading of the present bill should be postponed until the Ministerial measure was ready, when both propositions could be discussed together.—This suggestion was, however, not adopted, and the discussion proceeded, being chiefly maintained by the Scotch members. Mr. Cowan, Mr. H. Baillie, Mr. W. Dunbar, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Duncan supported the second reading; which was opposed by Mr. Scott, Lord Elcho, and the Home Secretary. On a division there appeared—For the bill, 216; against, 176. The bill was then read a second time.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. GREGORY moved the second reading of this bill. Under the existing law all pauper children abandoned to the care of the poor-law authorities were registered and educated as Protestants. This regulation, in districts where the majority, or even the whole, of the population were Roman Catholics, was considered unjust. The question had excited much irritation, which the present bill, whose details were briefly explained by the hon. member, was designed to remove.—In the discussion which followed, Lord NAAS, on behalf of the Government, professed his inability to decide at once upon the merits of a bill with whose details he was only just made acquainted.—Mr. WHITESIDE having briefly spoken, and the time for suspending proceedings having arrived, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Thurlow took the oath and his seat on succeeding to the title. INDIA.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH gave notice that in moving on tomorrow for certain papers in reference to India he should call attention to the state of the Indian money market.

THE TRADING COMPANIES WINDING-UP BILL.—On the order of the day for the commitment of this bill the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, in reply to Earl Grey, stated that 1098 joint-stock companies had been established under the Limited Liability Act, with a capital of £75,000,000, 823 of which were still in existence.

Lord OVERSTONE contended that the Limited Liability Act was founded on dishonest principles, as between debtor and creditor.

The bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at five o'clock.

THE REFORM BILL.—UNIFORMITY OF FRANCHISE.

Mr. MITCHELL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government was to be understood to persist in maintaining the uniformity of town and county franchise as the principle of its bill for the reform of the representation of the people.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not give a categorical answer, as it would require a statement and argument which could not be compressed into the answer to such a question. He had already stated that the bill might undergo modifications in Committee, and he might state that, had it not been for the pledge in the Royal Speech, the Reform Bill would not have been introduced at all, considering the circumstances under which the present Government came into power.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. M. GIBSON resumed the debate on the second reading of this bill. He said he was desirous of making a few observations on this measure, and on the course they were invited to pursue by the noble Lord the member for the city of London. They had had three speeches from members of the Cabinet, and, although they were very eloquent, they were deficient in stating, in the event of the House acceding to the propositions of the Government, what advantage would accrue to the country generally, and to the various constituencies of England and Wales. They had not stated what would be the advantages with regard to a general election, supposing the project to be carried out. The speech of the Secretary of the Colonies was a brilliant specimen of oratory, but he thought that a stranger who heard it would have thought that the House was considering such a bill as was introduced by the Duke of Richmond in times past for universal suffrage, equal electoral districts, and annual Parliaments. The Secretary of State for the Colonies told them that there were two preliminary considerations which ought to be taken into account before proceeding with this measure. First, that it was a measure brought forward by a Conservative Government, who could not bring in a measure of reform opposed to the general principles of the Conservative party. He admitted that there was some force in that appeal, considering the circumstances of the Government; but, as a member of Parliament, he was bound to look closely at the result of any Reform Bill upon the country. He should have looked without the slightest prejudice upon any Reform Bill, and he should not be turned away from a dispassionate consideration of the measure because it was introduced by a Conservative Government. The right hon. gentleman had said that, in the second place, they should not lose an opportunity of doing something in the way of reform, and that that opportunity was presented by a Conservative Government. Now he (Mr. Gibson) was not in such a hurry for a measure of reform as in his conscience he did not believe would be for the benefit of the country. A great deal had been said about a settlement of this question, but what did that phrase mean? It certainly, he hoped, did not mean that the question of reform was to be got rid of without settling anything, for he believed there was a disinclination on the part of the Government to extend very kindly the representation of the people. He certainly did not call the measure before the House a Reform Bill, because it did not extend the franchise, but merely transferred voters from one political area to another. He wanted the Government to tell them, clearly and plainly, what good was to come to the country from this operation they desired to perform upon the borough and county constituencies. They proposed to extend a £10 occupation to counties on two conditions—first, that there should be a withdrawal of a portion of freehold electors from counties; and second, that there should be no reduction in the occupation franchise of boroughs. The noble Lord (Russell) was favourable to the £10 occupation franchise in counties, but he saw that the carrying of it was contingent on those two conditions, and until the conditions were disposed of it was only waste of time to discuss the original principle; and that was precisely the object the noble Lord had in proposing his amendment: it was simply to see whether the House agreed with the conditions on which the proposal hinged. He did not profess to be well acquainted with the forms of the House, but he had read the able work of Mr. May, the clerk who sat at the table, and he had come to the conclusion that it was not advisable generally to proceed by way of resolution on the second reading of a bill, but that there were special cases in which that course was proper and parliamentary. A noble Lord (Lord R. Cecil) had told the House that this plan of the Government was proposed as a counterpoise; but he (Mr. Gibson) considered that it was not right to withdraw from the counties a single independent voter. He thought the Government had not dealt very handsomely with the member for East Surrey (Mr. Locke King). They had abolished the property qualification, and now they had proposed a £10 qualification for counties; but how were they going to deal with East Surrey? Croydon has to be taken in as a borough, with large boundaries, and large numbers of small freeholders who had voted for Mr. Locke King would be called upon to vote for the new member for Croydon. He did not think, therefore, that they were behaving handsomely to the author of the scheme which the hon. gentleman had proposed. With regard to boroughs, he thought the distinctive character of borough communities should be maintained as an element of great national importance, and if that distinctive character was broken down they would lose a very valuable portion of their representative system. People living together formed sound political and social views, and he thought they would be much more likely to get good representatives from persons thus living together than they would from any mere electoral district, and it was for this reason that he objected to a set of non-resident voters for boroughs, and it was for this reason also that he trusted that the distinction between the county and the borough franchise would be maintained. It was an alarming proposition to give the Carlton Club, the Reform Club, or any other large and wealthy corporation the power to create fictitious votes, and thus swamp a resident borough constituency. This would never be a settlement of reform, but a revolutionary scheme, which would produce most disastrous results. He wished to see a full, free, and fair representation of the people, and unless they reduced the borough franchise they would never be able to introduce within the electoral pale any considerable number of the working classes. If the working classes were not fit to enjoy the franchise, let them be told so, but let them be not mocked by £60 in a savings bank, or any such paltry suggestion. It had been said that this bill might be amended in Committee; but a reform bill should be considered as a whole, and not as a turnpike bill, where they might introduce amendments into every clause. He contended that it was the fairest course to the House and the Government to take the sense of the House at this early stage on its essential conditions, and thus save the time of Parliament and the country. It was not his business to shadow forth schemes of reform which he might consider necessary, or allude to

schemes which other members had proposed, for Reform was a question which should be dealt with by the Government, and he hoped they would live to see the day when, after a good measure of Reform, they would have a Government which would enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons, and a House of Commons which enjoyed the confidence of the country.

Mr. ADDERLEY remarked that Mr. Gibson was the first member of the Manchester school who had spoken, and the House was now in possession of the views of all parties with regard to the bill; but, nevertheless, no new light had been cast upon the resolution, which was merely intended to mystify the House, since it either sought a false issue, or must lead ultimately to universal suffrage and the ballot. He contended that the measure, as it stood, would enfranchise every intelligent and industrious man in the country, and therefore that the most thoroughly liberal reformer ought to consent to the second reading of a bill the details of which might be satisfactorily amended in Committee.

Mr. HEADLAND argued that while the Government professed to have introduced their bill with a desire to benefit the country, they had fettered it with conditions which it is impossible for that House to accept, and proved that the Government were anxious to evade real legislation on the subject.

Mr. BENTINCK reminded the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, who appealed to the decisions of public meetings as a proof of the unpopularity of the bill, that in all large towns such meetings had demanded annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot; and he asked whether if those hon. gentlemen came into power they would be prepared to concede those points? If not, he advised them to follow his example by supporting the bill and amending it in Committee.

Mr. W. H. DENISON supported the resolution, denouncing the bill as being entirely distasteful to the country.

Mr. L. KING thanked the Government for adopting his county franchise bill, but at the same time said they had so spoilt it by the provisions which accompanied it that he had no choice but to vote against it.

Mr. DUTTON supported the bill.

Mr. W. J. FOX condemned the bill entirely because it did not even attempt to settle a question which demanded to be settled at once—the enfranchisement of the working classes, who at present really existed politically in a slavish state, having no voice in making the laws, and no choice but to obey them.

Mr. B. HOPE characterised the resolution as being inconvenient in practice, and undefined and unsubstantial in its character; and justified the disfranchisement of the borough freeholders upon the ground that it would be fully counterbalanced by the town influence which would be given in the county representation to the £10 occupiers in towns which are not boroughs.

Mr. OSBORNE denounced the bill and its framers in a broad vein of sarcasm which frequently convulsed the House with laughter, charging with inconsistency some of the supporters of the measure, which he characterised as being a mere piece of Cabinet millinery calculated to bring change without benefit and innovation without improvement.

Mr. WALPOLE objected to the bill that it was not calculated to settle the question, which ought not to be left in suspense for another year, and that it had three great practical inconveniences, since it did not propose to extend the suffrage to the working classes, did not disfranchise small boroughs, and did not propose to enable the voter to record his vote in a way sufficiently easy. With regard to the franchise, he said there never was a time so favourable as the present for settling the limits of the franchise. He urged the House to take advantage of that opportunity. He opposed the proposed identity of suffrage, as well as many points of detail to which he referred in connection with the proposed change of the county franchise.

The debate was then adjourned.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary Intelligence for Friday, March 18, appeared in the Saturday edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

THE TRADING COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACT passed through Committee.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.—Lord ST. LEONARDS asked her Majesty's Government if any attention had been paid to the claims of the Water-Colour Society for a portion of Burlington House?—The Earl of DERBY fully admitted the claims of the society, and its claims to support; but regretted that there was no space for it at Burlington House. He said, however, that negotiations were on foot for a conference among the different institutions of that class, and he hoped the matter would be satisfactorily settled between them.—A long conversation took place before the subject dropped.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—In reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of DERBY said her Majesty's Ministers were in complete accord with the Governor-General of India, whom, upon the complete pacification of Oude, it was intended to advance a step in the Peerage.

Some bills were then forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to move the formal resolution, that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday. He then proceeded to call attention to the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The noble Lord the member for the city of London had put an amendment on the paper which, if carried, would negative the Government measure. In that case there would be no Reform Bill this Session, because hon. gentlemen opposite would dissolve the Parliament (cries of “No, no!”). They knew in their hearts that it would be so (Cheers). He would propose to the noble Lord to adopt a precedent of his own (Laughter). Last Session the Government brought in a bill on the government of India. That bill did not meet with much approval, and the noble Lord, with the chivalry which characterised him, stepped in and proposed that the House should proceed by resolution, and then bring in another bill. He suggested to the noble Lord that he should now adopt a similar course, and enlarge his amendment so as to form a series of resolutions which might be made the foundation of another bill. He would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in that event, the Government would forego their bill, and bring in another founded upon the resolutions so adopted? If the noble Lord's proposition were carried it could only be carried by an alliance between the noble Lord and Lord Palmerston's party. Last year the House dismissed the party, and now they were called upon by a side-wind to re-establish them in power. He (Mr. Roebuck) was not prepared for such a state of things, and he would ask the House whether in the present lamentable state of affairs abroad they were inclined to intrust the destinies of this country to the hands of the noble Lord who was dismissed last year? A dislocation of Government at this time might, and he believed would, be productive of instantaneous war. He asked the noble Lord not to allow any considerations of self or party, or paltry considerations of power, thus to peril the interests of England and of Europe. He trusted that the noble Lord would allow the House to proceed by resolution, rather than negative the Government measure.

Mr. COX said he had a similar notice on the paper, and he was much obliged to the hon. and learned gentleman for bringing on the subject. He was by no means satisfied with the state of the Reform question, and, although he should vote for Lord John Russell's amendment if it were proposed, he should feel that he was in a false position, for he considered that it did not go half far enough. He for one would never assist the noble Lord (Lord John Russell) in getting on to the Treasury bench unless he pledged himself to the ballot. He considered that any measure of reform without the ballot would be ineffective.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it appeared to him that Mr. Roebuck's suggestion would not be in order, and that there must be a discussion on Monday evening. It was a grave and important question whether, in the event of a defeat, the Government would advise a dissolution, and it might be productive of some bad results. He believed that the Government had been right in proposing a bill, and he thought he should convince the House on Monday night that he was right in proposing his amendment. In reference to the question of Mr. Cox, he thought the hon. gentleman would see that he could not bargain for support by promising to introduce the ballot, but he should be happy to express his opinions upon the point when it legitimately came before the House.

LORDS CANNING AND CLYDE.—Lord J. RUSSELL asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to propose the thanks of the House to Viscount Canning and Lord Clyde, and the other officers who had assisted them in the discharge of their arduous and successful duties? He was not about to discuss the proclamation of Lord Canning, which was held by some parties to be an unwise one, an opinion, however, in which he did not share. He trusted that the Government would do justice to Lord Canning; about Lord Clyde there could be no doubt or difficulty.—Mr. KINNAIRD hoped some distinguishing mark would be conferred upon Sir John Lawrence, who might be termed the saviour of India.—Lord STANLEY said the Government fully recognised the services of Sir John Lawrence, which had already been acknowledged by his promotion, an addition of £2000 a year to his pension, a baronetcy, a seat in the Council of India, and in other ways. It was the intention of the Government to propose votes of thanks to the officers, civil and military, who had taken any part in the pacification of India, and the names of Lord Canning and Lord Clyde would no doubt be included. Of Lord Canning's policy, apart from the one particular case to which the noble Lord had alluded, he had always spoken in the highest terms of approval.—Lord PALMERSTON condemned the Government despatches to Lord Canning.

Mr. RICH gave notice that when in Committee on the Reform Bill he should move that, in the disfranchisement of small boroughs, the value of assessable property should be considered as well as population.

THE CASE OF MR. BARBER.—In reply to Mr. Brady, Sir S. NORTHCOOTE said it was intended in the Estimates for the present year to move a vote to Mr. W. H. Barber, as some sort of recompense for the undeserved sufferings which he had undergone.

SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Sir S. NORTHCOOTE, in moving that the House should go into Committee on this bill, said it was precisely similar to one which was introduced by the late Government last year, and was intended to correct the confusion

into which superannuations had fallen since the Act of 1834, by which Act all public officers in the civil service were entitled to superannuation except those who were otherwise provided for by Act of Parliament.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY thought the bill was too loosely worded, and that before the House passed such a measure they ought to be better informed upon the question of expense. As an amendment he moved a resolution declaring the inexpediency of adding to the public charge by an increase in the scale of superannuations.

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment.

Mr. GLADSTONE warned the House not to give its final sanction to the bill until they had an estimate of its expense before them.

After some remarks from Mr. Wilson, Col. Sykes, Sir F. Baring, and Sir G. C. Lewis,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the bill made no practical alteration in the scale, but merely legalised the existing practice of the Treasury, which was founded alike on policy and justice.

The House then divided, and negatived the amendment by 131 to 29; majority, 102; after which the House went into committee on the bill, and remained so for the rest of the sitting.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Wednesday Mr. Joseph Underwood, the Mayor of Leicester, had presented to him, at a public dinner, a magnificent testimonial of silver plate, contributed by six hundred subscribers, consisting of épergne, tea and coffee service, salver, claret-jug, and inkstand. The piece of plate, which has been manufactured as a testimonial to Mr. P. S. Humberston, ex-Mayor of Chester, in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the visit of the Royal Agricultural Society to that city in 1858, consists of a silver épergne for flowers in the renaissance style. The cost of the testimonial is £200.

A public meeting was held in the Townhall, Banbury, on Thursday week, in order to present to Mr. E. Miall a valuable gold watch and chain, as a proof of the respect and esteem in which he is held by both electors and non-electors of the borough. There were about 400 persons present.

The passengers per *Anglesey* have presented to Mr. W. Harrison a very handsome telescope, as a token of their high esteem of his conduct as chief mate of that ship on her recent voyage from Melbourne.

On Saturday last Conductor Wood, who recently distinguished himself by saving five persons from death by fire in Whitechapel, received the sum of £10, of which £3 were subscribed by Lady Willoughby d'Eresby.

An address was presented on the 11th of January, signed by the trustees and two hundred members of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Kandy, in the island of Ceylon, to the Rev. William Henry Simons, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, Colonial Chaplain, on the occasion of his removal to Colombo, in the same diocese. The address bore powerful testimony to the high esteem in which Dr. Simons is held by all classes, and was most feelingly replied to by the worthy chaplain. An address was also presented to the Rev. Dr. Simons by the teachers of the Kandy Sunday School, which has nearly two hundred children in attendance.

On Friday week Mr. Richardson, who has been appointed Head Master of the Royal Lancasterian School, Oldham-road, Manchester, was presented with a silver tea-service, and elegant papier-mâché inktray, &c., by the inhabitants of Thirsk and the pupils in the school, to mark their sense of his services, while master of the Thirsk British School.

At a meeting of the inspectors, officers, and constables of the City Police Force, at the Ward-room, London-wall, a handsome testimonial was presented to Mr. F. W. Saunders, the late secretary to the City Police Force, as an acknowledgment of his uniform kindness and gentlemanly conduct to all in the force during the eighteen years that he had been connected with them.

The congregation of Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, have presented the Rev. D. Ross with a purse of fifty sovereigns, together with six handsome volumes, on his leaving that curacy. This is the second presentation the rev. gentleman has received from his late congregation.

The *Cork Constitution* says that the Crown will resume the Treble prosecutions on the 30th of March, and that summonses have been served on the witnesses, calling upon them to attend at Treble on that day. The general impression amongst the prisoners' friends was, it seems, that the prosecutions had been abandoned.

A FARMER CONVICTED OF INCENDIARISM.—At the Derbyshire Assizes, on Monday, James Grundy, a farmer, was convicted on a charge of maliciously setting fire to certain stacks of wheat, beans, &c., the property of Mr. John P. Moxon, farmer, of Lullington, on the 29th of December. The prisoner's farm adjoined that of the prosecutor. Grundy was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

MEXICO.—A telegram from New Orleans contains the following intelligence from Mexico:—"The Liberals were concentrating for the long-promised attack upon the capital, while Miramon was hastening towards Vera Cruz. In the order of his preparations for defending the latter city President Juárez had drawn all the troops from the other seaports down the coast, and it was feared the Conservatives might seize the occasion to exact forced loans at such unprotected points. General Ampudia had lately declared for the Constitution, carrying over to the Liberal cause his force of 500 men."

The Royal Agricultural Society have informed the Town Council of Canterbury that they propose to hold their annual meeting for 1860 in the neighbourhood, and they desire to know what amount of encouragement, in the shape of local support, will be offered them.

COLONEL WAUGH has written a letter to the *Times*, dated from "near Marseilles, March 10, 1859," declaring his intention to return to London for the purpose of prosecuting that journal. "In giving vent," he says, "to your vindictive feelings you have far outstepped the bounds of fair and legitimate criticism, and have again laid yourself open to legal proceedings, which I now pledge myself to adopt as soon as my state of health will admit."

LETTERS FOR CANADA.—On the 1st of April next, and thenceforward, letters addressed to Canada posted unpaid will be charged with a fine of sixpence each letter in addition to the usual postage; and letters posted insufficiently prepaid will also be charged with the amount deficient and with a fine of sixpence. A similar fine, in addition to the postage, will be levied in this country upon all letters received from Canada which may have been posted unpaid or insufficiently paid.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

THE AMBLE BOOK OF NATURE.—Not only is the past history of each being written in every particle of which its material frame is constructed, but the past records of the universe to which it belongs, and a prediction of its future. God can make no one thing that is not universal in its teachings, if we would only be so taught; if not, the fault is with the pupils, not with the Teacher. He writes his ever-living words in all the works of his hand: He spreads this ample book before us, always ready to teach, if we will only learn. We walk in the midst of miracles with closed eyes and stopped ears, dazzled and bewildered with the Light, fearful and distrustful of the Word.—*Knowledge's Illustrated Natural History*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

LUCKNOW REVISITED.—HAYLOCK'S GRAVE.—The walls of the room where Henry Lawrence died still remain. Every shot has its story, every angle its hero, or, happily, its heroine—and its victim. "Neill's Gate" still stands outside the Residency, into which his lifeless body was brought, and where it lies under a becoming tomb. I wish I could say to the people of England, who lamented Haylock so deeply, that the grave of their chosen one is worthily marked, or that its present condition is worthy of the remains which lie there, or of the country. When I visited the Alumbagh, where Sir Henry Haylock was hurriedly interred in the march of the relieved garrison out of Lucknow, I saw, in the unclean garden-ground of the place open to natives, cattle, and dogs, a shallow sinking in the ground the size of a grave—and it was a grave—and just over it, rudely carved by a soldier's hand on the trunk of a tree, could be traced the letter "H." And this is the grave and the inscription of Sir Henry Haylock!—*Letter from Lucknow*, by the Special Correspondent of the *Times*.

CURIOUS APPLICATION OF TERMS.—The following instances of a peculiar use of terms by eminent persons seem worthy of notice. Lord Wrottesley, in his address to the Royal Society, says, "Ohm eliminated the laws of the voltaic current;" and again, "the elimination and elucidation of the magnetical laws." "Eliminate" and "elimination" are here used in a sense nearly corresponding to that of "develop" and "development." In scientific works they are generally, I believe, indeed always, employed, according to their derivation, to indicate the rejection—*throwing out of doors*—of the adjuncts or extraneous matter which hinder the understanding of the real condition of the problem. The late President of the Royal Society is of course a competent authority for a change of meaning, but it will be unfortunate if these scientific terms should hereafter be used in different senses. In a speech recently delivered at the meeting of Convocation, the eloquent Bishop of Oxford, whilst touching on a legal question, twice described himself as a *layman*, meaning thereby that he was not a lawyer.—*Notes and Queries*.

CLEWER CHURCH.—The Bishop of Oxford attended the reopening of this ancient fabric on Tuesday, after the church had undergone considerable extension, alteration, and repair, both external and internal, at a cost of one thousand pounds, to which her Majesty and the Prince Consort contributed £100. Clewer Church possesses a peculiar interest from its great antiquity. The village of Clewer was in existence before the Norman Conquest, and the first houses built under Windsor Castle hill, on the banks of the Thames (which gradually spread, and grew into the borough of Windsor), were but part of the parish of Clewer, to which they still belong. The present parish church is on the same site as the one that existed in those early Saxon times, if not actually retaining parts of the original structure, and was apparently the first centre from which Christianity spread throughout the neighbourhood. A fabric invested with the associations of so many centuries, connecting our own day with the infancy of the empire and the earliest foundations of Christianity, is a remarkable memorial, interesting to every one who loves the Church and faith of his fathers. The new alterations afford an increased accommodation for upwards of 100 persons.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA at Covent Garden closed for the season on Saturday evening, when Miss Louisa Pyne had her benefit. A house literally overflowing in every part bore testimony to the estimation which the fair manageress and performer is held by the public. A valedictory address, signed by Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison was distributed in the theatre. The joint lessees acknowledged most gratefully the favour and encouragement they have received, and promised continued exertion for the future. Their only specific promise was the production next season of a new opera composed for them by Mr. Vincent Wallace, the libretto by Mr. Fitzball. This is very well; but, considering the great support which they have received and the success they have enjoyed, the public is really entitled to expect from them much more than they have hitherto done. During the season the fare they have served up has been almost wholly limited to two dishes, both of Mr. Balfe's cooking—"The Rose of Castille" and "Satanella;" and it is full time that we had a repertoire more varied and recherché. The company, too, stands in great need of being strengthened. Miss Louisa Pyne is charming; Mr. Harrison has much merit both as an actor and a singer; and they have certainly exerted themselves to the utmost; but, beside them, there is not another performer in the company above mediocrity. We make these remarks in the friendly spirit which we have always felt and expressed towards Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, and we trust, next season, to find an improvement in both the respects which we have pointed out.

Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR had an excellent performance on Thursday evening, last week, at St. Martin's Hall. It comprised a much larger proportion than usual of instrumental music. Mendelssohn's piano concerto in D minor, and Beethoven's choral fantasia, were splendidly performed—Miss Arabella Goddard, in both pieces, being the pianist. The selection of madrigals and part-songs, by ancient and modern masters, was admirable; among them were two choral songs by Mr. Leslie himself, which were warmly and deservedly applauded.

The ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC had its first concert of the season, for the exhibition of the pupils, at the institution in Tenterden-street, on Tuesday morning. As usual, during Lent, the vocal pieces were sacred, and included a portion of Beethoven's mass in C, a selection from Costa's oratorio of "Eli," and several airs, duets, and choruses of Handel, Rossini, and Mendelssohn. The singers who took the principal share in those pieces were Miss Laura Baxter, Miss Emily Spiller, Miss Wyatt, Miss Bramley, and Miss Van Noorden, all of whom displayed much talent and sound instruction. A pianoforte fantasia of Moscheles was exceedingly well performed by Miss Johnstone; and Mozart's quartet in G minor, for the piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, played by Messrs. Thomas, Amer, Westlake, and Aylward, did great honour to the abilities of the performers. The concert-room was crowded by a fashionable assembly.

The concert of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION on Wednesday evening consisted chiefly of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," given entire. For its ensemble the performance was excellent. The choruses were sung in a manner which did great credit to the talents and training of the members of the association, and the orchestra was powerful and complete. The solo parts were sung by Miss Vinning, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Champion, and Mr. Santley. The remainder of the concert was a miscellaneous selection of pieces well known to the public. Mr. Benedict conducted with his usual ability.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—A new actor appeared on Friday week, Mr. James Bennett, and urged his claims to consideration by the performance of *Iago*. This character he supported under peculiar difficulties, owing to the absence of an adequate *Othello*.—Mr. Falconer having undertaken the part for the nonce, and not, of course, to assert any right of his own to the assumption of any such rôle. Mr. Bennett, therefore, must be judged of with some reserve. We may, however, say that he is a correct actor, though lacking the fire of passion. On Monday Mrs. Young commenced a new engagement, with the character of *Pauline*, in which her merits are too well known to require any renewed criticism. This circumstance, however, gave an opportunity for Mr. James Bennett to distinguish himself in *Claude Melnotte*, which he performed in a very respectable manner, confirming our favourable opinion.

NEW ADELPHI.—Mr. and Mrs. Wigan appeared on Tuesday in "The Bengal Tiger" and "The First Night." Their popularity still continues. "The Invisible Prince" is nightly as attractive as ever.

SURREY.—The tragedy of "Macbeth" has been performed here, and Mr. Creswick has supported the part of the guilty Thane with great credit, Miss Agnes Elsworth being the *Lady Macbeth*.

STANDARD.—Mr. Henry Marston has accepted a starring engagement here, and on Monday appeared as *Hamlet*. The grace and elegance of Mr. Marston's acting point him out as a peculiarly eligible representative of the thoughtful Danish Prince. We know not when we have been more pleased with the performance of the part. Mr. Marston, too, is perfectly original in his conception and development of the character. The soliloquies were admirably delivered, and the manner in which his interview with *Ophelia* was conducted is above praise. This curious and difficult scene is not generally understood, and most actors strive after some novelty of stage-trick in its illustration, of which the meaning is seldom clear. Mr. Marston invests it with a beauty and a tenderness that are rare indeed, and for the usual violence substitutes a juvenile buoyancy and an irresistible pathos that give the situation an interest that truly belongs to it, though seldom realised. The points of the play scene, too, were most effectively hit; so likewise were those in the chamber with his mother. But one distinguishing characteristic prevailed—all was marked with true Shakspearean moderation; not the least exaggeration intruded on the general pleasure with which the performance was regarded. Severe and strictly classical as it was, it was justly and in due measure appreciated by the audience. Mr. Marston was most judiciously applauded, and summoned more than once before the curtain. We trust that Mr. Marston, who has been too long kept in the background, will have many opportunities of showing us his refined interpretations of the first-rate characters of the Shakspearean drama. The house was numerously attended.

ASTLEY'S.—"Turpin's Ride to York" has been the drama, lately, in which Mr. Holloway has won his laurels. This evening, however, "Guy Mannering" will claim the boards, on occasion of Mr. William Cooke's benefit, which has been arranged for the purpose of greeting his recovery from the serious accident which has for so long kept him out of the arena. We join in the hope that the occasion may prove profitable to him, and willingly and warmly congratulate him on his deliverance from the more serious consequences of his misfortune. This establishment continues to be conducted with becoming spirit and vigour.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Another professor of White Magic has appeared in the person of Mr. Hart, who on Tuesday realised a very interesting programme. His tricks are distinguished by their confessed "transparency," and the *séance* was certainly interesting.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL announce the last performance in London of their comic and musical entertainment "Patchwork," at St. James's Hall, to-day at three o'clock.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson has written to us to correct a general misapprehension touching his comedy of "World and Stage," which it has been asserted bears a certain similarity to the French piece called "Les Princesses de la Pampa." The leading idea—that of an actress loving her sister—Mr. Palgrave confesses to be common to both dramas, but disclaims any further resemblance. Nor need the disclaimer be questioned. For the rest, we are willing to believe that Mr. Simpson, as he states, "never saw, read, or even heard of" the drama in question until his own was written. We are glad to find that the Haymarket production has so much originality, if not novelty, between which a serious distinction frequently arises. Our own remarks concern alone the identity of the heroine, and her family relations, which are admitted.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 8783; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2866; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 757; one students' evening, Wednesday, 231; total, 7642.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On St. Patrick's night a boat, in which ten men were crossing over the bay from Killorglin, Kerry, was upset, and six persons were drowned.

A memorial window has recently been completed for the church of Slaiithwaite, Yorkshire, in memory of William, fourth Earl of Dartmouth, at the expense of the tenants of the manor.

Mrs. ASSHETON SMITH has given directions for a church to be erected at Todworth, in memory of her late husband. It is to be built of stone from the Tisbury quarries, and to be completed in November.

On Monday the Commissioners of Manufacturers at Edinburgh received a large company of ladies and gentlemen invited to the private view of the National Gallery in that city prior to the public opening, which took place on Tuesday. About 2500 invitations were issued.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE on Monday laid the foundation of a large church, to be built in the early English style, at Welburn, near Malton, Yorkshire. The edifice is intended to afford accommodation to the parishes of Hilderskelf, Welburn, and Castle Howard; and also to the inmates of the Castle Howard Reformatory School. The noble Earl is the chief donor.

At the assizes for the county of Dorset, last week, a youth, arraigned for stealing a tub of butter, pleaded "Guilty." The question was put to him again, and he repeated the plea, but the attorney, having obtained the permission of the Judge to speak to his client, induced him to alter his plea to one of "Not guilty," and the trial proceeded, resulting, in consequence of a certain hitch in the case, in a verdict of acquittal.

THE LATE GALES.—It is many years since there has been such a continuance of tempestuous weather as has prevailed on all points of the coast during the last month. In the course of last week a succession of gales raged with the most destructive fury. It is computed that during the week there were three hundred casualties, some of them of a very lamentable character, and involving serious loss of life.

LAUNCH OF A ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP.—On Saturday last a magnificent paddle steam-ship was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. R. Napier and Sons, at Govan. The ceremony of naming the ship (the *Shannon*) was performed by Mrs. John D. Napier. The *Shannon* is the property of the West India Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, and is a sister ship to the *Paramatta* and *Seine*, now in process of construction by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, at Blackwall.

The South-Eastern Railway Company, under an engagement with her Majesty's Government, have commenced operations for laying down an immediate extension of their line of rails from Plumstead to Woolwich Arsenal. A gateway was on Tuesday broken through the wall at the southern boundary of the Royal Arsenal for the junction of the line, which will facilitate a speedy transport of guns and war stores to the coast defences in the event of any emergency.

Mr. John Bell, who has been appointed to execute the monumental memorial to be erected at Woolwich to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the late war with Russia, has completed his wooden model of the intended work, which he exhibited on Tuesday for the approval of the committee on the spot selected for its erection on the parade, fronting the southern entrance of the barracks. It is expected that the memorial will be finished and in its proposed position before the end of the year.

DEATHS FROM EATING MONKSHOOD.—A lamentable event occurred at Ecclesfield Hall, near Sheffield, a few days ago. The occupiers of the hall were Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, the former of whom was eighty-one years of age, and the latter seventy-six. Mrs. Greaves prepared a salad for dinner, and, unfortunately, when she plucked the materials for the salad, she gathered with them a quantity of green leaves from a plant of monkshood. Both she and her husband ate heartily of the salad, soon after doing which they were seized with violent pains, and died from the effects of the poison.

CRUELTY OF AN AMERICAN MATE.—Thomas Pennington, chief mate of the American ship *Samaritan*, was brought up on Tuesday on remand, at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with having severely beat a seaman named William Campbell. The facts of the case are these:—Some weeks since, while the ship was lying in the Mersey, Campbell was obliged to go aloft for the purpose of greasing the yards. While doing so the prisoner went after him, and told him to go further up the mast. This Campbell tried to do, but failing, the mate commenced striking him with a rope's end across the arms, legs, &c., and continued to do so for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when Campbell, becoming exhausted from the brutal treatment, relaxed his hold, and fell to the deck, a height of more than sixty feet. The prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.—On Sunday morning a terrible boiler explosion occurred at Kelloe South Pit, about three miles from Durham. There are four boilers at the colliery, placed parallel to each other. The whole of them had undergone the usual examination about half an hour before the explosion, and they were then considered to be all right. The explosion shook the buildings for miles round; and, on the atmosphere becoming cleared, it was discovered that three of the four boilers had been thrown from their seats and rent in pieces. The dead bodies of three men were discovered in the fire holes. Two other men, named West and Jackson, who were near the fireholes at the time of the accident, were dreadfully scalded, and one of them died on the following day. Several others were injured.

A MURDER has just been committed at Sibsey, Lincolnshire, under circumstances of great atrocity. William Stevenson left his home, on the morning of Wednesday week, for the purpose of attending Boston market, having at the time between £3 and £4 in his possession. He returned to Sibsey the same evening, and called at the Ship public house, about half-a-mile from his home, where he had some ale. Shortly after his arrival there, three men, Sands, Pickett, and Carey, came in and also had some drink. After a while a dispute arose between the deceased and Sands, who threatened to slap deceased's face. They afterwards, however, appeared to be friendly, and about half-past ten o'clock Carey and Pickett left the house. The deceased left three or four minutes afterwards, and Sands immediately followed him. On the following morning the deceased was found by a neighbour in a ditch, near to his house, with his skull literally smashed to pieces. Abundance of circumstantial evidence came out at the inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Pickett and Carey.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—On Thursday week, the 17th inst., the usual celebrations took place throughout Ireland. The Earl and Countess of Eglington showed themselves, as is the custom, at the windows over the State entrance of the Castle, his Excellency bedecked with a monster bouquet of shamrocks, the sight of which drove the populace almost frantic with delight. All, however, was hilarity and good humour. The Castle ball on the same night was attended by about 1400 persons. Among other rejoicings on the occasion a ball was given at the Grand Stand House, Curragh, by the non-commissioned officers of the 3rd Light Dragoons. The invitations, which included none below the rank of sergeant, extended to the cavalry regiments stationed in Dublin—the 1st Royals, Scots Greys, 13th Light Dragoons, and Royal Horse Artillery; also to the cavalry on the Curragh and Newbridge, namely, the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and 5th battalion Military Train. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until five on the following morning. Many officers honoured the ball-room with their presence, and all were delighted with the entertainment.

RUSHOLME PUBLIC HALL AND LIBRARY.—The corner-stone of a building intended to bear this name was laid, on the afternoon of Saturday week, by Mr. William Entwistle. The children of the Church and Dissenting Schools walked to the site in procession, and there was a goodly number of spectators. The ceremony was preceded by singing and prayer; and addresses were delivered by Mr. Langworthy (who presented to Mr. Entwistle the silver trowel), Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Callender, and Mr. Brittain. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem; and a tea party was subsequently held. The site of the building is in Dickenson-road. Its erection was resolved upon at the annual soirée of the Rusholme Public Library and Reading-room held in January, 1858; and it has been undertaken with a view to more extended usefulness on the part of that institution, which has hitherto been prevented only by the want of more commodious premises.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Monday afternoon, as the Parliamentary down-train was nearing the Ash Gate level crossing, Ramsgate, Daniel Bartlett had crossed the line, when, perceiving the dog which accompanied him in danger of being run over by the approaching train, he stepped back to hurry the dog off the line. In so doing the buffer of the engine came in contact with the poor fellow's head, causing instant death. The dog was also cut in pieces.—On Friday week, as a mineral train was passing along the Ardrossan branch of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, a fireman, named McGilvray, in attempting to leap off the engine while it was in motion, fell underneath the wheels, and was killed on the spot.—An accident, which terminated fatally, occurred on Monday at the Bristol terminus of the Great Western Railway. A number of soldiers were leaving for London, and the sister of one of the party, with several other females, attended at the station to wish them good-by. The men were all seated in the carriages, and the signal was given for the train to start, when the sister of one rushed to the carriage-door to get a last shake of the hand with her departing brother. Unfortunately, the handle of one of the carriages struck her on the shoulder, forcing her against one of the pillars of the station, when she lost her balance and fell backwards between the edge of the platform and the train, and several of the wheels passed over her body causing her instant death. The party in the train were quite unconscious of what had occurred until their arrival in Bath, where a telegraphic message was awaiting them, giving them information of the melancholy catastrophe.

"CHILDREN MINDING THEIR MOTHER'S STALL—THE FISH-MARKET." BY MRS. BACKHOUSE.

MRS. BACKHOUSE shows a nice observation of life and character, and considerable powers of execution, in her various works exhibited at the gallery of the Female Artists' Society. The little country lass in "I got a fiddler," grinning as she displays a piece of seaweed for her head-dress, is a highly humorous sketch of humble life. "The Music Lesson" shows a domestic interior amongst the middle classes, with a painstaking mama beating time and pointing out crotchets and quavers to a very well-behaved and assiduous-looking young lady. "Children Minding their Mother's Stall—the Fish Market," which we select for engraving, is a fuller subject, ingeniously conceived and happily executed. The important fishstall occupies the whole of the foreground, the back showing an extensive view of the sea, dotted here and there with fishing craft. The expression of the two children is natural and pleasing, the younger urchin smiling heedlessly, like an idle young dog as he is, whilst the elder sister assumes something of the gravity and importance becoming the position of trust in which she finds herself placed. All the various etceteras of fish, baskets, and other appurtenances are carefully painted.

LITERATURE.

PALESTINE, PAST AND PRESENT. By the Rev. HENRY S. OSBORN, M.A. London: N. Trübner and Co.

This is an American publication, and does credit to the growing literature of the United States. It is not the narrative of an idle tourist seeking the excitement of novelty. Mr. Osborn is an accomplished scholar and able linguist, versed in biblical lore, a botanist, and a mathematician, having a mind richly stored with knowledge, and in every respect fully qualified to prosecute antiquarian and scientific investigations. The book is admirably printed, and embellished with many beautiful illustrations on steel and wood, but the chromographic engravings are too vividly tinted to please the eye of a correct taste. It is not our intention to dwell on the incidents of the route, as the annoyances experienced by travellers in these half-civilised regions have long been familiar to every class of readers; we propose to confine our remarks to the people and the more remarkable events in Scripture history. Both the Americans and the British, anxious to elevate the intellectual character of the natives, have established schools, and to a great degree with encouraging success; but their efforts have been seriously checked by the gross superstition of those they are anxious to convert from the withering doctrines of Islamism. Among the Lebanon Syrians it is believed that the English take a dangerous retype of the native students coming from Syria; when they return, if they abandon Christianity in which they have been instructed, and resume the religion of their own country, they imagine that the "picture becomes black, upon which the English stab the picture, and the man whose likeness it is drops dead, wherever he may be, walking, standing, or sitting." Another curious notion is that if they take English shillings they cannot be retained, as they are sure, by some mysterious agency, to find their way back to the pocket of the Englishman. We may here mention a curious illustration of the force of usage, handed down by tradition. Among all Orientals the chief charms of a beautiful face are derived from the eye, and hence the eyelids were stained or painted. Thus in II Kings, c. ix., v. 30, where Jezebel hears of Jehu's coming, the literal translation, according to Mr. Osborn, is, which Jezebel hearing of "put her eyes in paint," and this practice is still adopted in Syria. In carelessly using the antimonial powder some of it frequently enters the eye itself; hence the expression in Jeremiah, "Though thou rentest thy face (in Hebrew, rentest thine eyes) with painting, in vain shalt thou make thyself fair."

The deep interest excited in Palestine is of course derived from Christianity. No one can enter Nazareth without the liveliest emotions. Here were spent the earliest days of Him who, as the first Napoleon once said, "founded an empire, not on force, but love; and at this hour millions of men would die for him." It is true that tradition has preserved but few reminiscences of this hallowed spot, and authentic history has recorded but few facts; but the Reliquio Locis will ever there remain impressive and solemn, and the eloquent air speak to the innermost soul of piety in accents at once tender and sublime. The traveller is now on holy ground. Three miles east by south of Nazareth a broad view of the Plain of Jezreel, or Esdraelon, is obtained. Mount Tabor, the scene of the Transfiguration, elevated some eight hundred feet above the plain, and Mount Carmel to the westward, are conspicuous features in the prospect; and the valley of the Jordan is distinctly seen, but not the river. At no great distance is the modern Solam, supposed to be ancient Shunem, in sight of Mount Gilboa, where the Philistines pitched their encampment before the decisive battle in which Saul was slain. Of Jerusalem a very copious account is given, but we can only mention some of the more remarkable particulars. Near the grounds of the mosque of Omar are the tombs of Zachariah, of James, of Absalom, and of Jehoshaphat, that of Absalom being the most prominent. "There is a hole in each of its four sides, some distance from the ground, into which the Jews and others have thrown such a number of stones that the tomb is full to overflowing—it being a custom to throw one stone in passing to show contempt for the undutiful son." Three hundred yards north of these tombs is the garden of Gethsemane. At Bethlehem is the mosque of El Haram, which covers the cave of Machpelah, and which is deemed as sacred by the Turks as the Haram el Sherif at Jerusalem. Its sanctity has preserved the ashes of many of the patriarchs, all whose sepulchres are described "as covered with magnificently embossed carpets of green silk and gold thread, and those of their wives with embroidered red silk. The sepulchre of Abraham was covered with nine rich carpets, one over the other; and they are renewed from time to time by the Sultans of Constantinople." A drawing of this mosque, with the position of the tombs, is given by Mr. Osborn. There is a small hole in one portion of the wall, into which the Jews are permitted to thrust their heads at prayers. Here is the tomb of Joseph, of Jacob and his wife, and Abraham and his wife, and their sites are marked on the engraving. The present city of Hebron is in the valley adjoining the mosque.

Mr. Osborn has a long dissertation on the Dead Sea, and shows

that the measurements of the ancients were very incorrect. Strabo estimated its circumference at 114 miles, and the breadth at 23; while, according to Josephus, it was 66½ feet in length and 17½ broad. The party sent out by the American Government in 1848 measured it on the 26th of April, when the sea may be considered to be near its maximum extent, and fixed its dimensions at 46 miles in its greatest length, and 9½ in the greatest width "at the Ain Turabeh," a point fifteen miles south of the Jordan. The Americans chose a proper season—before the rains had swelled the normal dimensions—to arrive at correctness. It is, however, to be observed, that a tongue of land projects into it from the land of Moab, and six miles across its narrow neck. "It covers about forty square miles of land entirely within the regular lines of the shore. Including the coast of this tongue of land, the circumference of this sea is nearly 123 miles. But, continuing the line across the neck, it will be about 105. Mr. Osborn tasted the water, which produces a sensation similar to that of diluted sulphuric acid; it is bitter, sour, and stinging. He bathed in it, and though the waves that rolled by lifted him apparently some twelve or fifteen inches, he floated over them as free from sinking as if he had been reclining on a bed. These waters are heavy and buoyant. Vespasian cast men into them who could not swim, and whose hands were tied behind them. They did not sink, but were forced upwards on the wave. Captain Lynch, of the United States Navy, assured Mr. Osborn that though every effort was made to detect infusoria in the Dead Sea, none could be detected; nor indeed the slightest manifestation of even animalcule life. An experiment made on a small salt-water fish, caught with a hand-net, and perfectly uninjured, was curious. It was placed in a glass vessel full of Dead Sea water, and at first seemed full of life:—

In less than two minutes by the watch it showed signs of weakness, falling on its side, opening the mouth more widely at every inhalation, but attempting successfully to recover itself when fallen over, until, the rapidity of respirations gradually decreasing, in five minutes it turned over, and all movements of the gills or mouth ceased, the latter being widely extended, and no further attempts were made to recover its natural position. It was then returned to the reservoir of sea-water, where it had been in perfect health for several weeks before the experiment. It now began to show signs of life, with a slow respiratory movement, which increased for ten minutes, and remained in that state for fifteen, during which it so far recovered as to use the tail in progressive motion; but, on careful examination, it was found that the side and breast fins were entirely paralysed, and they remained so from the moment it was removed from the

town burial-ground, or rather in the London Necropolis, where, as we read, the "sanctity of the grave" is "combined with economy of charge," instead of;—but we must not anticipate the story, which we doubt not will engage the reader's attention from end to end, as it did ours, by its very perversity; and, if it do not leave a pleasing impression of human nature upon the mind, will, at any rate, awaken reflections worthy of encouraging as to the secret springs of action which move all us poor mortals in every-day life. Provoking, sad, often humiliating as the adventures here recorded undoubtedly are, we fear that of the numerous readers who will take up these three volumes as part of their light reading not a few will put them down again with a heavy heart, and admit that there are many such histories still playing out in the world, even amongst their own acquaintance—perhaps even amongst themselves; the whole fraternity of neighbours and friends not knowing nor caring anything about it, and all on the surface being as smooth and smiling as if all within were calm and content.

But to our two pair of lovers. Of course, to point a moral and adorn a tale there is nothing so efficacious as strong contrast, and we have it unmistakably in "The Bertrams." George Bertram, the hero No. 1, who takes double class at Oxford, and has splendid prospects from his own talents, to say nothing of the hoarded wealth of an old uncle, falls hastily in love with Caroline Waddington, a Juno-like heroine, radiant in beauty, grand in presence, but ambitious in purpose; and is put off for a couple of years till he shall be *en route* for fortune at the Bar. In reply to Bertram's impetuous instances she always, in very proper language, intimates that she could never be happy as a poor man's wife; and at length the former is so disgusted at her apparent coldness that he absolves her from her promise and goes abroad to travel. Broken-hearted, dejected is Caroline for a few weeks or months; but, cut to the heart by the continued obstinate silence of him she intensely loves, she in a wayward moment accepts the hand of the rising barrister, Sir Henry Harcourt (Solicitor-General in the then existing Ministry), by whom she is promoted to great show of splendour, with an extensive circle of visitors, in Eaton-square. The rest follows as a matter of course. Harcourt has been a college friend of Bertram, and has insidiously taken advantage of the little differences between him and his intended to supplant him in her good graces. Harcourt is a mere man of the world, an unscrupulous place-hunter, a low-minded money-hunter, fond of display, fonder

of himself, and avowing candidly that he married his handsome wife partly as an ornament to his establishment, and partly for the fortune she might be expected one day to inherit. Is it to be wondered at that Caroline, who loved the intellectual Bertram, which love her proud spirit would never allow her to admit, should hate the time-serving Harcourt, and that when thrown together with the former in society the whole truth should break upon all the parties, leading to mutual recriminations? Harcourt, as if in triumph over the disappointed Bertram, invites him to his house, presses, almost forces, him to come, and discovers, when too late, how matters are between the quondam lovers. It was a delicate, difficult, and dangerous task to display the feelings of man and wife upon the making of this discovery. Bertram has taken his final leave of poor Caroline (a painful, passionate scene), and immediately afterwards Harcourt, who has wind of it, comes to demand an explanation. The scene increases in violence, the exasperated husband uses language which no woman can tolerate or forget, and they part for ever. What the issue is we will not divulge. We will only say that the dénouement, saving only the suicide of Harcourt, who blows his brains out in his dressing-room, very much like a gentleman, is not to our liking—that sables, sables only, should have hung about the memory of the



"CHILDREN MINDING THEIR MOTHER'S STALL—THE FISH MARKET."—PAINTED BY MRS. BACKHOUSE.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

Dead Sea water till its death. After death, which occurred in half an hour, the gills were examined under a microscope, and exhibited that condition of the cellular tissue which is seen in cases of "purpura," wherein the coatings of the molecules of the blood seem to have been dissolved to such thinness as no longer to be able to retain the blood, which, breaking out, exhibits itself in congested masses among the capillary veins and arteries." From the present composition and effect of the water, therefore, we are led to suppose that fish of a constitution similar to that of those living in ordinary sea-water could never be sustained in the water of the Dead Sea.

There is a short but interesting chapter on the soil of Palestine, in which many proofs are given of its ancient fertility, denied by Gibbon, who describes "the territory as scarcely superior to Wales either in extent or fertility." M. Guizot declares the comparison exaggerated, "with the intention, no doubt, of attacking the authority of the Bible." The English historian seems to have been led away by the authority of Strabo, who had never visited Palestine, but adopted the errors of bad observers; and he even only pronounces the immediate district round Jerusalem as barren. Mr. Osborn, taking the whole country, points out four varieties of soil, some of it black mould from two to three feet deep. In the survey conducted by Captain Lynch of the U.S. Navy, hills were discovered, "which presented the remains of as many as twenty-five distinct terraces, plainly showing that hills now neglected and considered incapable of cultivation, were once clothed with vegetation. In many parts of the territory the debris or rocks of former terraces have been noticed. Under proper culture it is believed that the ancient fertility might be restored. In the volume are descriptions of the Flora of the country; but its chief value consists in its Biblical researches, in which acuteness and learning are largely displayed, without the slightest tincture of pedantry.

THE BERTRAMS: a Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.

Scene principally in London, sometimes at Littlebath and other parts of England, occasionally in Jerusalem, Egypt, and other foreign parts; time, circa 1845-50; costume, of the period. Such, in the main, would be the stage directions prefaced to this little drama of modern domestic life, which, upon the whole, is well conceived and powerfully told. The interest is divided between two pair of lovers, whose story is intended to illustrate the oft-repeated maxim that "the course of true love never did run smooth;" though, to speak honestly of them, the rough handling they meet with is entirely owing to their own stupidity and folly; and in the end they get off much better than they deserve, inasmuch that, losing all temper with them in their early and long-protracted blunders, we lose all interest in them before the crisis arrives, and wish that their ultimate destiny had been in the Camden-

great-hearted but weak-minded Caroline Waddington.

The other pair of lovers are of a more homely class. Arthur Wilkinson, the son of the Vicar of Hurststaple, is a very good young man, of small mental capacity, who falls in love with Adela Gauntlet, the daughter of a neighbouring Vicar, just after the humdrum fashion of ordinary people. On the death of his father the noble patron of the living gives it to him only on consent of his handing over the vicarage-house and the larger portion of the income to his widowed mother, which leaves him with only £150 a year, too little to marry upon, and this he tells poor Adela in a very business-like fashion—poor Adela, who would have gladly married him, and shared his fortunes if he had not a farthing. The character of this Arthur is truly and carefully drawn; but it is not an agreeable one. We grudge him his happiness at the end, agreeing with the summing up of the author:—"He was not worthy of her: that is, the amount of wealth of character which he brought into that life-partnership was, when counted up, much less than her contribution." Yet there are women of this sort in the world, who, pure gold themselves, delight to gild and enrich mere lumps of lead.

The other characters introduced are of sufficient variety, and ably drawn. The old miser, Bertram, with his lingering affection for his nephew and granddaughter struggling through the dross of his baser nature; his valet-riant but amusing brother, Sir Lionel, the father of hero No. 1; the faithful and confidential Pritchett; Baron Bawl, the jocular Judge; and Mr. Stisticks, the political economist M.P., are amongst the most prominent male personages. The females, in addition to those already mentioned, comprise a wonderful assemblage of old tabbies at Littlebath, who delight in card-playing and scandal. It will be seen, therefore, that the materials of this novel are sufficiently diversified. It may be observed in conclusion that the thought of the author often rises superior to the order of beings with whom he peoples his pages, and touches with becoming gravity upon many themes of the highest import in religion, morals, and policy.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—In a recent article on the application of photography to engravings on wood we referred to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as an example of the importance of any improved method of transferring designs to the wood block. We selected the newspaper in question as an example on account of its being unrivalled in the beauty of its designs and its enormous circulation, which rendered it probable that most of our readers had seen it. To give a more correct idea of the extent to which this paper employs the art of wood engraving, we may state that a reference to the list published shows that in the two volumes of last year there were no less than 1323 engravings, besides 22 large pictures printed in colours. If we assume that each of these engravings covered on the average a superficial area of sixty-four square inches, that will give no less than 84,672 square inches of engraved wood block.—Photographic News.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR MOSES AND LADY MONTEFIORE.

A MAGNIFICENT piece of plate has recently been presented to Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore by the only son of the Viceroy of Egypt. This lad, about 4½ years old, has been brought up by an English nurse from his birth, and speaks English thoroughly. He was a guest of Sir Moses Montefiore for the past two summers; the Pacha having confided him to Mr. Galloway, the eminent merchant, in Egypt. Mr. Galloway has just returned to Egypt with the young Pacha, and the testimonial was presented to Sir Moses on the eve of his departure. The plate is of the richest style of workmanship, with ten branches for candles, and a large and interesting group of Arab figures, camels, and horses. It was designed and manufactured by Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

PRIZE CUPS.

A MOVEMENT of some interest and importance to agriculturists has been initiated in Lincolnshire. There has lately been a presentation at Brigg of prize cups—two of which we engrave—awarded by Mr. Richardson, of Hibaldstowe, for the successful cultivation of turnips. The following particulars are from a recent number of the *Lincoln, Nottingham, and North Midland Times*:—The Hibaldstowe turnip experiment, about which so much has been said and written during the last few months, was brought to a climax a few days ago, when the cups offered as prizes by Mr. Richardson were presented to the successful competitor, Mr. James B. Horner, of Lincoln, at an ordinary held at the Angel Inn, Brigg. Originally the prizes were intended and advertised to be of the value of £5 respectively, but, to avoid even the semblance of any selfish motive in the matter, Mr. Richardson, the originator of this valuable movement, enlarged considerably upon his offer, and the result is that Mr. Horner has acquired the possession of two beautiful cups, the money value of which cannot be far short of £30. But Mr. Richardson's munificence does not stop here, for Mr. Seagrave, of Liverpool, broker to the Phospho-Peruvian Guano Company, was also presented with a silver tankard of exquisite workmanship. The cups were manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Birmingham, designed from an old Saxon cup, called the "Lover's Cup." Cup No. 1 bears the following inscription:—

Hibaldstowe Challenge Cup, open to All England, awarded to Mr. J. B. Horner, of Lincoln, for the best one acre and a half of common turnips grown on the farm of T. M. Richardson, Esq., with Odams' Superphosphate in competition with other artificial manures.

The second cup—the prize for the Swedish turnips—of precisely similar design, workmanship, and value to that given for the common turnips—bore this inscription:—

Hibaldstowe Challenge Cup, open to All England, awarded to Mr. J. B. Horner, of Lincoln, for the best two acres of Swedish turnips grown on the farm of Mr. T. M. Richardson, with Phospho-Peruvian Guano in competition with other artificial manures.

The tankard—a very handsome piece of plate—has this inscription:—

Presented by Mr. T. M. Richardson, on the occasion of the successful competition of the Phospho-Peruvian Guano in the growth of Swedish turnips on his farm at Hibaldstowe to Geo. Seagrave, the broker to the Phospho-Peruvian Guano Company.



PRIZE FOR THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS AWARDED TO MR. J. B. HORNER, OF LINCOLN.



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR MOSES AND LADY MONTEFIORE BY THE SON OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

MEMBERS' ENTRANCE, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON the first page of this Number we illustrate a characteristic scene on those evenings when the subject-matter before Parliament is of more than ordinary interest. On the right of the picture is the Members' Entrance to the House of Commons from Westminster Hall, and the front and distance show the Hall itself and the main door from Palace-yard. On occasions like that of the introduction or second reading of a great measure like the Reform Bill a large crowd assembles, and, ranged in lines from the great door of Westminster Hall, and marshalled by the police, persons will stand from half-past two or three o'clock for a number of hours, which would be hardly credited were we to state them, for the mere chance of seeing some member of the House hurry into the entrance, which is so jealously guarded from the approach of the uninitiated. The glimpses of the embodied representation of the country in this particular spot are generally few and far between, because a more private entrance to the House has been for some time constructed along an open corridor on the south side of the Star Chamber Court, which is usually preferred. Nevertheless, on a remarkable evening such as has been depicted in the Sketch before us, many members pass in through the Hall, and the artist has in this instance caught with excellent effect the exact features of the scene. The moment of delineation has been a happy one, inasmuch as it embraces sketches, which will at once be recognised, of Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and one or two other of the more prominent members of the House. Sometimes we have heard cheers salute the entrance of some particularly favoured member or statesman; but, as a general rule, the utmost quiet and decorum is observed and, indeed, enforced. Once in a way, an eager constituent will burst out of the ranks and seize on his representative with an earnest prayer for an order of admission to the gallery on such an eventful night; and he will as assuredly receive the reply that the talisman in question had been disposed of a fortnight before. Indeed, a glance at the state of things in the neighbouring resting-place of St. Stephen's Hall would show the hopelessness of a request preferred at so late a period. There may be seen assembled—waiting with what patience they may—as many persons as would fill the limited space in the gallery of the House of Commons six times over. If their powers of continuing hold out long enough, perchance in the course of the night one or

community, and then Hockley-in-the-Hole became a place of worse character, being the resort of thieves and other dangerous persons. Considering the importance of this establishment in connection with the uncouth past phase of English manners, we took an opportunity of paying this old London hostelry a visit, in order to see if any portions of the bear-pits, &c., remained at the present day. We found the house with a somewhat modernised face, which, however, did not altogether disguise its quaint, original appearance; and, on obtaining permission, found still more distinct traces of considerable antiquity. The ground around, as is the



TANKARD PRESENTED TO MR. G. SEAGRAVE, BROKER TO THE PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO COMPANY.

two or more in succession may have the good fortune to be allowed to supply the places of those whose endurance fails them in sitting out the whole of the debate; but, as a general rule, most of the expectants go home disappointed, which is not surprising when there are perhaps five or six hundred candidates for admission to a space that will accommodate, with squeezing, Speaker's gallery and all, only half that number. On such a night as this all the external approaches to the House are generally crowded, and Palace-yard presents as animated an appearance as can be obtained from a mere assemblage of people without much of a purpose except that of staring at any stray individual who is connected with the business that is going on within.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE, CLERKENWELL.

A CENTURY or so ago, when crowds of Londoners progressed on Sundays and holidays to the pleasant green fields which sloped towards the River Fleet in Clerkenwell, there were hawthorn hedges, which, in the season, were snowy white with blossoming "may," and also tall groups of willow and poplar trees; then, from Clerkenwell-green to the village of St. Pancras all was open space, with the exception of a few country-looking houses, which were gay in summer time with roses and other flowers; and one or two old inns, which, like the "Pindar of Wakefield," were the resort of waggoners and others who required rest and refreshment on their way to London. Islington was then a pleasant village, the road thence to the metropolis being at times so beset by robbers that it was unsafe to travel except in large companies. In those days there stood in Clerkenwell the famous Bagnigge Tavern, where there were tea-gardens, grottoes, fountains, cascades, a hermit's cave, and other attractions, which made this place for several years one of the most popular of the suburban places of amusement.

Further towards town, a little to the southward of Coppice-row, where Clerkenwell Workhouse now stands, was another house, in which were less harmless amusements (as they were then considered, even by respectable people), which was well known, not only throughout the metropolis, but also in most parts of England—this was Hockley-in-the-Hole, where bull-baiting, the ancient sports of bear-baiting and cock-fighting, dog-fighting, pugilistic encounters, and others, which cause us to rejoice in the progress of intelligence, and to wonder that such matters could have been so long tolerated. The accounts of the sports practised here, which are to be gathered from old newspapers, advertisements, &c., are remarkable. Here, daily, bears were baited, and such cruelties practised, that one cannot feel very much regret that on one occasion the bearward was devoured by his own animals. Bulls were tormented by being covered with fireworks, and after that baited. Women have fought pitched battles; and men, and sometimes women too, have combated with swords and clubs for the amusement of audiences which were composed of both sexes. The Welsh mains of cocks, rat-killing, and other amusements, besides those above mentioned, went out of fashion, except with the very lowest of the

case with all ancient structures in the metropolis, was raised above what had been the old flooring; the timboring was massive and much warped; the rooms had low roofs, and were full of curious yet comfortable corners. Outside the window of one room there was a considerable projection; this overlooked a large yard, not partly covered with buildings, which had been the spot in which the bears, &c., had been baited; and the projection mentioned was no doubt part of the balcony for the reception of the more select part of the visitors. From the appearance of the interior of the house we have no hesitation in saying that it is as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth. Descending into the cellars through a mysterious-looking trap-hole, a series of singular and subterranean chambers meet the view. It is difficult to describe these without the aid of a ground plan. It may, however, be mentioned that there are distinct traces of an entrance from the bear-pit-yard below the balcony, which would form a sort of dark shadow, into a small secret closet, and from this there is an opening towards the Fleet ditch, so that persons who had committed offences might readily escape either to the River Thames or to one of the notorious dens which in the days of imperfect police abounded along the banks of the Fleet, and it may be that this contrivance was used for more terrible purposes. There is a very old dog-collar and other matters connected with the old condition of this place, which are still preserved.

The antiquarian visitor to this neighbourhood may find some trouble in finding Hockley-in-the-Hole; for after its decline the name had become so notorious that it became necessary to change the sign to that which was an indication of the progress of the time—viz., to the Coach and Horses.

THE FARM.

Our notes do not open at a very auspicious time for grain sellers, as the six weeks' barley average of 33s. 11d., up to March 12th, goes only a short way towards consoling them for the 40s. 7d. average for wheat. The finest samples of the latter rose 1s. on Monday at Marlborough, and kept the advance on Wednesday; but even, as compared with this time last year, wheat has fallen 4s. 10d., and barley 2s. 4d. Vegetation has been brought very much forward by the recent rains, but the young wheat and other corn are rather too vigorous. The dry season is all in favour of the lambs, which are coming very fast, and having a good time of it.

The shorthorn sales of the 1889 season began well with Mr. Troutbeck's in East Cumberland, where fourteen of the Strawberry and twenty-seven of the Nell Gwynne tribe realised prices quite unknown and even undreamt of in that cautious region. The former, which were the local favourites, came through the Curwen and Simpson herds, direct from Mr. Charles Colling of Ketton's stock, while the Nell Gwynnes, which beat them completely under Mr. Stratford's minute glass test, were derived from the dam of St. Albans, of the Princess tribe, which Mr. Robert Colling bred at Brompton. The highest price (150 guineas) was given by that fine judge of shorthorns, Mr. Douglas, of Athelstanford, for Prim Gwynne; and, as he is the most dreaded opponent of the Waraby and Townley herds, his fancy stamps her as one who means mischief some day. Mr. Douglas, like a great general, always conceals his game, never bidding in person, but by a new agent every time; and, on this occasion, only one shorthorn man knew who the lot was going to fall to, by guessing the key to the signals.

An enormous assembly came together on Wednesday at the Cobham Park Farm to see Mr. Harvey Combe's herd sold. Nearly all the principal shorthorn men or their agents arrived in town on Monday; and on Tuesday not a few stole down for a quiet hour in the strawyard. Old Cambridge Rose, an eleven-year old remnant of Kirklevington, and six of her stock, were prominent features, and so was the 200-guinea Leila, of 1857; but, after all, Marmaduke and his eighteen heifers were the kernel of the whole, and right richly has he repaid the 500 guineas Mr. Combe gave for him at Mr. Marjoribank's sale, about twenty-two months since. In all, there were thirty cows in calf to him, and a score of calves by him; but, although the three bull calves (in which department he is not great) pulled the average not a little down, they just averaged £70. Strange to say, Marmaduke himself, although he made the sale, did not elicit anything like the bids we expected, and Colonel Pennant got him for 350 gs., after a slight tussle with the Australians. Old Cambridge Rose made 200 gs., and was borne off to Australia, while her Marmaduke daughter, Moss Rose, who will not be a year old till July 2, went, after some very slashing competition on the part of Mr. Marjoribank's, to Mr. Hailes, for 250 gs. She was put in at 100 gs., and 200 gs. was bid in three places. Captain Spencer, who has her dam and sister, would not leave Leila at 170 gs.; and the Duke of Devonshire gave 200 guineas for the white Dustie, of whose tribe he possesses some already. The Briar, that noted heriot bull, went to the Marquis of Exeter for 100 gs.; Mr. Jones Webb took away a slice of Cambridge Rose in Beauty (160 gs.), to his happy southdown pastures; and Mr. Richardson, of Ireland, gave 150 gs. for Gaiety. The sixty-three lots averaged exactly £82; and, when some £80 had been added on for pigs, the total sale realised £5161 19s. It is a remarkable thing that Surrey was no indigenous breed except her Dorking hen; but the anti-shorthorn prophets, who vowed that they would melt in its climate, have had a strange proof to the contrary in this trial of only fifteen years. The average is a few shillings under Sir Charles Knightley's, and just £2 above that of Mr. Tanqueray, who is Mr. Combe's executor, and laid it before the sale at what they fetched, to a shilling. Mr. Stratford has another great sale of seventy shorthorns at Burnaston, near Derby, on Tuesday. The lots include two first-class prize animals—Lady Bates and the Duchess of York—and there is also a great deal of Townley and Booth blood in each of them; the latter through King Arthur, a son of Venus Victrix, who is busy founding a new herd at Killerby.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Northampton Meeting commences on Tuesday next, and bids fair to be a very spirited one. The Northamptonshire Handicap seems likely to be an interesting struggle, to judge from the betting, between Gladiolus and Shafto, and some fancy that the former will hardly like the distance, whereas it is well known that Shafto can get it. Lady Kingston, Pandora, Acteon, and North Lincoln are all in the Whitebury, and Pescara will carry, we believe, the pace and white of Mr. Parr, to try and get the white-faced Rothschild crack's measure, if he goes. Earl Spencer's Plate, with fifty-eight subscribers, is a great feature of the second day, and King-at-Arms (6st. 10lb.), and Hesperithusa (7st. 12lb.) are both in it; while Cheesecake is the principal winner in the Althorp Park Stakes. On Friday Croxton Park Races complete the Midland flat racing of the week. There are six races; but we shall have, unfortunately, no "Mr. Clark" in the saddle this year. Eighteen have accepted for the Granby Handicap, headed by Mr. Sykes (12st.); Ardour and Gaspard are in the Belvoir Castle, but we doubt the latter going. Odd Trick (12st.) is the head weight out of even for the Cup, and gives Zuyder Zee some 3lb., which he certainly cannot do; and three other races make up a lively little card.

There are steeplechases at Chewton Mendip and Bungay (East Suffolk), on Tuesday; at Llanboidy, on Wednesday and Thursday; in Berwickshire, on Wednesday; in Northamptonshire and the Vale of Evesham, on Thursday; and at Driffield, on Friday.

Gamester seems to be in the ascendant as the Northern Derby crack now, although Scott has only thirteen rather poor cattle to choose from. He will have, however, in future years a very high-bred pupil in the Premier's filly by Orlando out of Canzou, which was born at the Royal paddocks on Tuesday night. Both are doing well.

In Leicestershire the sport continues capital with all the packs, and it is a contest between three first-rate huntsmen as to which can do best over its time-honoured pastures. On Thursday Lord Stamford's had two capital runs on the Forest, and on the same day Mr. Tailby had thirty-seven minutes with a kill. On Friday Lord Stamford's found at Curate's Gorse, and were twice whipped off from a vixen; drew Cotgrave Gorse, and found immediately; he then bent to the left for Winstay, on leaving Kimmoulton Gorse to the right, and was killed near Hoe Hill in the open. Some forty-three minutes without a single check, and nearly every horse ridden to a standstill. Mr. Tailby's had a good day on Saturday at Blaston Pastures. On

Monday the Duke's found at Coston Covert, and had twenty minutes flying without a check, to ground in Stamford Park. Froebly Wood produced another, which broke for Newman's Gorse, over the grass to Saxby, and so for Corrier Hill over the Tigh Brook, near the station, where they lost him, after a blazing half-hour. Another capital fox was found at Newman's Gorse, and broke for Waltham, and on to Goadby Gorse, where the price became too good for our informant, as the hounds had been literally flying for twenty minutes. Lord Stamford ran his fox the same day from Barkby Holt to Baggrave to ground, and then waked up his Cream Gorse friend, but the snow and hail destroyed all scent.

On Tuesday Mr. Tailby's had a magnificent run. They found their first fox at a small cover near Martinthorpe, which broke for Manton, through the valley of Preston, on for Bilton, where he was lost after twenty-five minutes. Prior's Coppice then furnished another "dinger," which went down the valley nearly to Owston Wood, and left it to the right, away for Cole's Lodge, on to the Quaker's Lodge, and straight for Martinthorpe New Covert. There was then a slight check, but Goddard hit it off again, and they raced to Gibbet Gorse, and on to Hambledon Wood. This is said to be one of the finest things Leicestershire has seen for years, horses stopping in every field. Lord Cardigan, Captain Lloyd, Mr. Tailby, Mr. Fabling, and Mr. Atkinson, jun., were, with the two Jacks, huntsman and whip, always where they should be. Lord Carzon has purchased twenty-five couple of the Atherstone to begin his new mastership; and we believe that the remainder of the hounds will be disposed of by private contract.

The coursing season is nearly at an end in England, and the Caledonian (open), on Tuesday, &c., finishes it. Mr. George Thompson's greyhounds will be sold, along with Mr. Jardine's, on the 9th of April, at Aldridge's. Old Junta is dead, and Judah, the winner of thirteen out of fifteen courses this year, succeeds him. Judge's stock, so far this season, have won nineteen stakes, and divided three, and run up in twelve, so that he has amply redeemed the failure he made in his maiden one.

COVENTRY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Coventry Handicap.—Joskin, 1. Yellow Rose, 2. Handicap Plate.—Minster, 1. Queen of the South, 2. The Craven Steeplechase.—Telegram, 1. Omer Pacha, 2. The Military Steeplechase.—Imiskilling, 1. Protectionist, 2. Handicap Hurdle Race.—Kilsby, 1. Tame Deer, 2.

BIRMINGHAM ANNUAL AND MILITARY STEEPLECHASES.

WEDNESDAY.
Welter Stakes.—Young Magnet, 1. Zouave, 2.
Hunters' Stakes.—Young Ragman, 1. Hospitality, 2.
Birmingham Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Franc Picard, 1. Gibraltar, 2.
Sutton Handicap Steeplechase.—Maria Agnes, 1. Young Ragman, 2.
Military Sweepstakes.—Goldsmith, 1. Clear the Way, 2.

THURSDAY.
Selling Steeplechase.—Humming Bird, 1. Picco, 2.
Military Gold Cup.—Goldsmith, 1. Clear the Way, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.

EARL SPENCER'S PLATE.—6 to 1 agst King at Arms (off), 10 to 1 agst Acteon (b), 100 to 6 agst Tight Fit (b), 20 to 1 agst Zetella (t).
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—6 to 1 agst Gladiolus (t), 7 to 1 agst Little Agnes (t), 8 to 1 agst Newcastle (t), 100 to 6 agst Harrison (t), 20 to 1 agst Matineer (t), 30 to 1 agst Shafto (off).
CHESTER CUP.—4000 to 60 agst Raspberry (t).
THE DERBY.—12 to 1 agst Promised Land (t).

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, M.P. for Ennis, and late Attorney-General for Ireland, was burnt in effigy by his constituents one day last week, the motive being to denounce the right hon. gentleman for prosecuting the two priests, the Rev. Messrs. Conway and Ryan.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the announcement that France and Austria have consented to a Congress of five Powers to adjust the Italian difficulty, there has been little or no activity in the English Stock Market this week. However, Consols continue to be steadily absorbed by the public, and the supply of money on offer in the Discount Market is very extensive. Owing to the debate on the Reform Bill, the New Indian Loan will not be in the Stock Exchange till next week, as the measure has yet to go through its final stage in the Commons. The amount of the loan—£7,000,000—will, we learn, be speedily required; yet we have to state that the East Indian Railway Company have appeared as a borrower of another million. This fresh demand has created much dissatisfaction amongst the holders of the bonds for the £1,000,000 recently raised, and a fall of 2 per cent has taken place in the quotations. The first call of £5 per share in the new loan will be payable on the 16th proximo. The company, we are informed, have now issued the whole of their capital—£12,700,000.

There has been a fair demand for money for commercial purposes. In Lombard-street sixty days' paper has been taken at 2½. Three months' bills have been done at 2½; four months' at 2½; and six months' at 3½ per cent. These quotations are, of course, for selected paper. Some rather large supplies of bullion have come to hand—viz., £90,000 from the Continent, £101,700 from Australia, £113,000 from Mexico, &c., and £85,000 from New York. The whole of the gold has been purchased for shipment to the Continent, partly to purchase silver to meet the continuous drain for the East. The present packet carries out £650,830; and about £800,000 will be shipped for Bombay on the 27th inst.—£240,000, included in that amount, being on account of Government. The present exchange from Bombay shows a further rise on England equal to 1½ to 2 per cent. Silver has been in somewhat active request, at 62½d. per ounce standard. The supply of Mexican dollars in the market is very limited.

Advices just at hand from India state that another loan of £5,000,000 has been announced at Calcutta, in a Five-and-a-Half per Cent Stock. Subscriptions will be received on the 1st of May next in cash and 5 per cent paper. The debt of India is now assuming gigantic proportions, and it is pretty generally understood that efforts will be shortly made to saddle the taxpayers in this country with any deficiency that may arise in the future revenue of that country. Transactions have taken place in the Stock Exchange in Indian Government Five per Cent Promissory Notes, at 1s. 10½d. per rupee.

The directors of the Ottoman Bank have declared a dividend for the past half-year equal to 14 per cent per annum.

The dealings in Home Securities on Monday were devoid of interest. In prices, however, very little change took place:—Consols, for Money, were done at 96½; for the Account, 96½; India Debentures were 98½; India Bonds, 14s. to 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 37s. prem. On Tuesday Consols left off at 96½; for Transfer, and 96½ for Time; India Stock was 22½ and 22½; India Debentures realised 98½; Ditto Bonds, 13s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 38s. prem.; the Bonds were 100½. The Market generally was flat on the following day:—Consols were 96½; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 38s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100. On Thursday there was more doing at one time in Consols, at 96½; but the market closed somewhat heavily, at 96½. Exchequer Bills were done at 35s. to 38s. prem.; India Loan Debentures at 98½; and India Bonds at 16s. premium.

Advices from Mexico are of a more favourable character as regards the interests of the foreign creditors. The arrears of dividend have in part been provided for, and it is fully expected that henceforth there will be a monthly remittance of 25 per cent of the customs duties at Vera Cruz. This amount would provide for the whole of the dividends in the Three per Cent Stock, which has advanced fully 1 per cent. Most other Foreign Securities have ruled steady in price, but the business doing in them has been by no means extensive:—Austrian Five per Cent has marked 72; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 1858, 94½; Ditto, 1852, 95½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, Deferred, 184; Chilean Six per Cent, 804; Ecuador New Consolidated, 107; Granadan New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cent, Deferred, 64; Mexican Three per Cent, 212; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent—Urubaran, 84; Peruvian Three per Cent, 74; Portuguese Three per Cent, 46; Russian Five per Cent, 111; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 161; Sardinian Five per Cent, 82; Spanish Three per Cent, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 90½; Turkish Six per Cent, 94; Turkish Four per Cent, 168; Venezuelan Five per Cent, 431; French Rentes, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 44½; Austrian Five per Cent, 72; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 64½; and Dutch Four per Cent, 101½. The Strip of the Turkish Six per Cent Loan has been done at 80½.

Joint-Stock Bank shares have ruled firm, as follows:—Agra and United Service, 68½ ex div.; Australasia, 92½; Bank of Egypt, 24½ ex div.; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 9; City, 64½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 24; London and County, 20½; London Joint Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 20½; Oriental, 41½; Ottoman, 22; Union of Australia, 34½; and Western Bank of London, 24½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been steady. Canada Land Shares have realised 190; Ditto, Government Six per Cent, 116½; New South Wales Five per Cent, 186½ to 187½, 103½; Ditto, 1888, 103½; South Australian Six per Cent, 112½; Victoria Ditto, 112½; Australian Agricultural, 34½; Copper Miners' of England, Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 25; Crystal Palace, 11; Ditto, Preference, 5; Electric Telegraph, 104½; London District Telegraph, 4; London General Omnibus, 12; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 14; National Discount, 4½; North British Australasian, 2; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 84½; Ditto, New,

28½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 10½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1 ex div.; Victoria Docks, 103.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been far from numerous, nevertheless, although the value of some lines has shown weakness, prices have been fairly supported. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Caledonian, 85; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 43; Eastern Counties, 60½; East Lancashire, 93; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 73½ ex div.; Great Northern, 103½; Ditto A Stock, 89; Great Western, 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; London and Blackwall, 69; London and North-Western, 95½; Ditto Bighams, 63; London and South-Western, 93½; Midland, 102½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 76½; North British, 60½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92½; Ditto, Leeds, 47½; Ditto, York, 77; North Staffordshire, 13; North-Western, 14; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 34; South Devon, 39½; South Wales, 65½; Stockton and Darlington, 37½; Ditto, 1853, 11½; Vale of Neath, 66½.

LINE'S LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 93; Chester and Holyhead, 50; Colchester, Stow Valley, 17½; Hull and Selby, 110; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 94; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Preston and Wyre, 46 ex div.; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 91.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97; Ditto, Five per Cent, 101; Ditto, Chester Shares, 18½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, Six per Cent, 124½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 97½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 124½; Ditto, Second Guarantee, 118½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debenture Stock, in perpetuity, 100; Scottish North-Eastern, Seven per Cent Stock, 129; Stockton and Darlington, A, Five per Cent, 29; Waterford and Kilkenny, Six per Cent, 53.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 86 ex div.; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 134; Cape Town and Dock, 14½; Ceylon, 6½; East Indian, 103½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 94; Ditto, Seven per Cent Debenture, 186½, 55; Ditto, 1867, 65; Great Indian Peninsula, 101½; Great Western of Canada, 158½; Ditto, New, 8; Madras Five per Cent, 20; Ditto, Four-and-Three-quarters per Cent Extension, 18½; Ditto, Third Extension, 9½; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 4½; Punjab, 4½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 2½; Lombardo-Venetian, 9½; Ditto, New, 8½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½; Rome and Frascati, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 21.—A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in today's market. Fine qualities were taken off steadily, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last of 1s. per quarter. Low and middling qualities sold to a fair extent, at full prices. There was an improved feeling in the demand for foreign wheat, at fully advanced rates. Fine malting barley was scarce, and in request on former terms; but grinding and distilling sorts were dull, and the latter lower. The most trade was in a sluggish state; in prices, however, no change took place. We had a slow sale for oats, at late arrivals; but both beans and peas changed hands steadily, at full quotations. In flour, very little business was transacted.

March 22.—We had a fair demand for wheat and fine barley, at very full prices; but other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at late quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 33s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s. to 41s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 25s.; distilling ditto, 23s. to 24s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 60s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 65s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed, 36s. to 38s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 22s.; Uck bean, 30s. to 32s.; green peas, 37s. to 38s.; mangle, 42s. to 45s.; white, 35s. to 40s.; boiler, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 35s. to 36s.; country macks, 26s. to 34s. per 250lb.; American, 18s. to 23s. per barrel; French, 20s. to 33s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary, red clover, and trefoil have changed hands steadily, at a slight improvement in value. Most other seeds, including cakes, have met a slow inquiry, at our quotations.

Lined.—English, crushing, 51s. to 55s.; Calcutta, 54s. to 56s.; hemp seed, 35s. to 36s. per quarter; coriander, 12s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 11s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 15s.; tares, 9s. 6d. to 12s. per bushel; English rape seed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 60s. to 74s. per quarter; red clover seed, 74s. to 80s.; white ditto, 75s. to 100s. per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 4d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 1d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 9d.; rye, 30s. 4d.; beans, 41s. 2d.; peas, 40s. 4d.

The Six Week's Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 6d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 23s.; rye, 32s.; beans, 41s. 1d.; peas, 41s. 2d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 22,278; barley 54,575; oats, 12,312; rye, 84; beans, 3599; peas, 689 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have gone off steadily, at full quotations. Privately, about an average business is doing, and common sound Congou is worth 1s. 1½d. per lb. The show of samples is only moderate.

Sugar.—An increased amount of business has been passing in nearly all kinds of raw sugar, and last week's prices have been well supported. Refined goods are in fair request, at 52s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt. for common brown lump.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands at 52s. per cwt.; other kinds have been sold steadily, at full quotations.

Rice.—Importers have become firm in their demands, but no advance can be noticed in prices. Bold Bengal has sold at 11s. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have an improved demand for fine qualities of Irish butter, at full quotations, but other kinds are irregular in price. English and foreign qualities rule about stationary. Bacon sells steadily, and prices have an upward tendency. Other provisions may be considered steady.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, at enhanced quotations. P. Y. C., on the spot, is selling at 53s. 4d. to 53s. 6d. per cwt. For April the price is 53s. 8d.

Oil.—Lined oil is selling at 42½ per cwt. on the spot. Rape is flat, at £10 to £14. Other oils rule about stationary. Spirits of turpentine, 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is very little inquiry for rum, at last week's prices. Proof East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits are firm, at full quotations.

Coals.—Hastings' Hartley, 13s. 3d.; Wylam, 14s.; Ellen Main, 14s. 6d.; Hilda, 13s. 9d.; Haswell, 17s.; Hilton, 17s.; Lambton, 16s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 14s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22 16s. to 24 12s.; clover hay, 23 15s. to 25 5s.; and straw, 21 5s. to 21 10s. per load. Trade steady.

Hops.—All new qualities moved off steadily, at very full prices, and there is a fair inquiry for yearlings. Other hops, however, are very dull.

Wool.—The market, generally, is heavy, at previous quotations.

Woolen.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 40s. to 105s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 24).—To day's market was moderately supplied with beasts, yet all breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. Although the show of sheep was rather limited, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lb.; the highest price being 5s. 10s. Lambs were very dull, and 2d. to 4d. per 8lb., lower than on Monday. In calves very little was doing, at 2d. per 8lb. less money. Pigs and milch cows sold heavily, at barely last week's rates. For 8lb. to 8½ the official—Cows and inferior heifers, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 5s. 0s. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 10s. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; large pigs, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; and piglets, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and quarter old store pigs, 18s. to 21s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 815; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 4520; calves, 100; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 110; sheep, 820; calves, 73.

Woolgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies are on the increase, and the trade generally is less active, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. RANDALL, Devizes, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

E. H. LEIBUS, Rush-lane, Cannon-street, City, merchant.—J. WILSON, Rotherhithe, auctioneer.—T. GURNEY and J. JACOBS, Walworth-road, Surrey, tailors.—J. W. R. HUET, Plymouth, watchmaker.—G. H. EDWARDS, Lincoln, tobacconist.—T. HELLWELL, Hingham, Yorkshire, ironmonger.—T. HUGHES, Finsbury-road, Grocers.—J. HARRISON, W. J. TAYLOR, North Lincoln, chemist and druggist.—W. HOWARTH, Hereford, builder and contractor.—J. H. ASPINWALL, Argyle-street, merchant.—R. B. ALLEN, Waltham-stow, insurance-broker and underwriter.—M. RAMBRIDGE, King's Lynn, builder.—J. J. HARRISON, Malden, hairdresser.—J. MURRAY, New-road, Rotherhithe, contractor.—T. P. YOUNGMAN, Nottingham, commission-agent.—C. SMITH, Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, miller.—J. SAMPTON, Bristol, Yorkshire, dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. SHARP, Foulden, Berwickshire, builder.—A. KERR, Glasgow, writer.—H. HAY, Robiland, Ayrshire, farmer.—J. M'CRITCHIE, North Queensferry, Fifehire, spirit-dealer.—R. MACKAY, New Lanark, Lanarkshire.—A. M'FARLANE, Anderson, Glasgow, timber-merchant.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

BANKRUPTS.

S. COCKSHAW, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, printer.—W. JONES, Isleworth, Middlesex, coal merchant.—J. F. CHITTENDEN, St. John's-park Villas, Upper Holloway, surgeon.—H. HUNT, St. George's-terrace, Liverpool-road, Islington, chemist.—J. PITTIF, Woolwich, carrier.—A. JENNINGS and J. BETHURGE, Birmingham, paper-maché manufacturers.—T. F. BRITTELL, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer.—T. HELLWELL, Hingham, Yorkshire, ironmonger.—W. CHANWICK, Leeds, Dyer.—J. CHILTON, Sheffield, tailor.—J. SHIRCLIFFE, Workson, Nottinghamshire, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MACKAY, Glasgow, boot and shoe maker.—A. BAIRD, Springburn, baker.—A. SHIELLS, Edinburgh, potato merchant.—JANE SHAW, Burghhead, Elginshire, merchant.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Montpelier-hill, Dublin, Lady Alexander, of a s. n.
On the 14th inst., at Clarendon Court, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Dunraven, the wife of the Rev. Howard L. Parry, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Homburg, near Frankfurt, the Baroness Gressen von Freudenstein, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Gothenburg, the wife of Axel Dickson, Esq., of Kileberg, of a daughter.

On the 21st inst., at Grenada Cottage, Stockwell Park-road, Brixton, the wife of William Hudson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at North Cranke, Norfolk, Charles North, Esq., to Augusta, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, and niece of the Earl of Albemarle.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, Henrietta, the youngest daughter of John Shaw Leigh, Esq.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., at her residence, Grecian-terrace, Lincoln, after a lingering illness, aged 53 years, relief of the late George Steel, Esq., of the former place, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Brocklesby, of that city, surviving her husband only four months.

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THE fate of Florence is altered since the day when Dante produced his grand philosophic poem, and expiated in exile his noble patriotism in resisting the dominion of the stranger. Florence since then has passed through many hands, and is still under the rule of an alien dynasty; but the Florentines cannot forget their old renown and their old nationality, and they worthily typify both by erecting a monument to one of the greatest names in their city's annals. The Engraving which we present is after a daguerreotype of the model of a beautiful colossal statue of the poet which is in course of being executed by Signor Enrico Puzzi, of Florence, at the expense of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts in Italy. The figure is dignified and energetic in character, and appropriately draped with classical simplicity; and the sculptor has portrayed in the face of the poet the mingled feelings of sorrow and indignation he felt at the time of his banishment from his native town for the simple crime of endeavouring to rescue his country from the dominion of a foreign master. He seems to foresee the bitterness of exile, afterwards so forcibly described by him in the lines:—

Tu proverai sì come sadi sale
Lo pane altrui, e com'è duro calle
Lo scendere e'l salir per l'altrui scale.

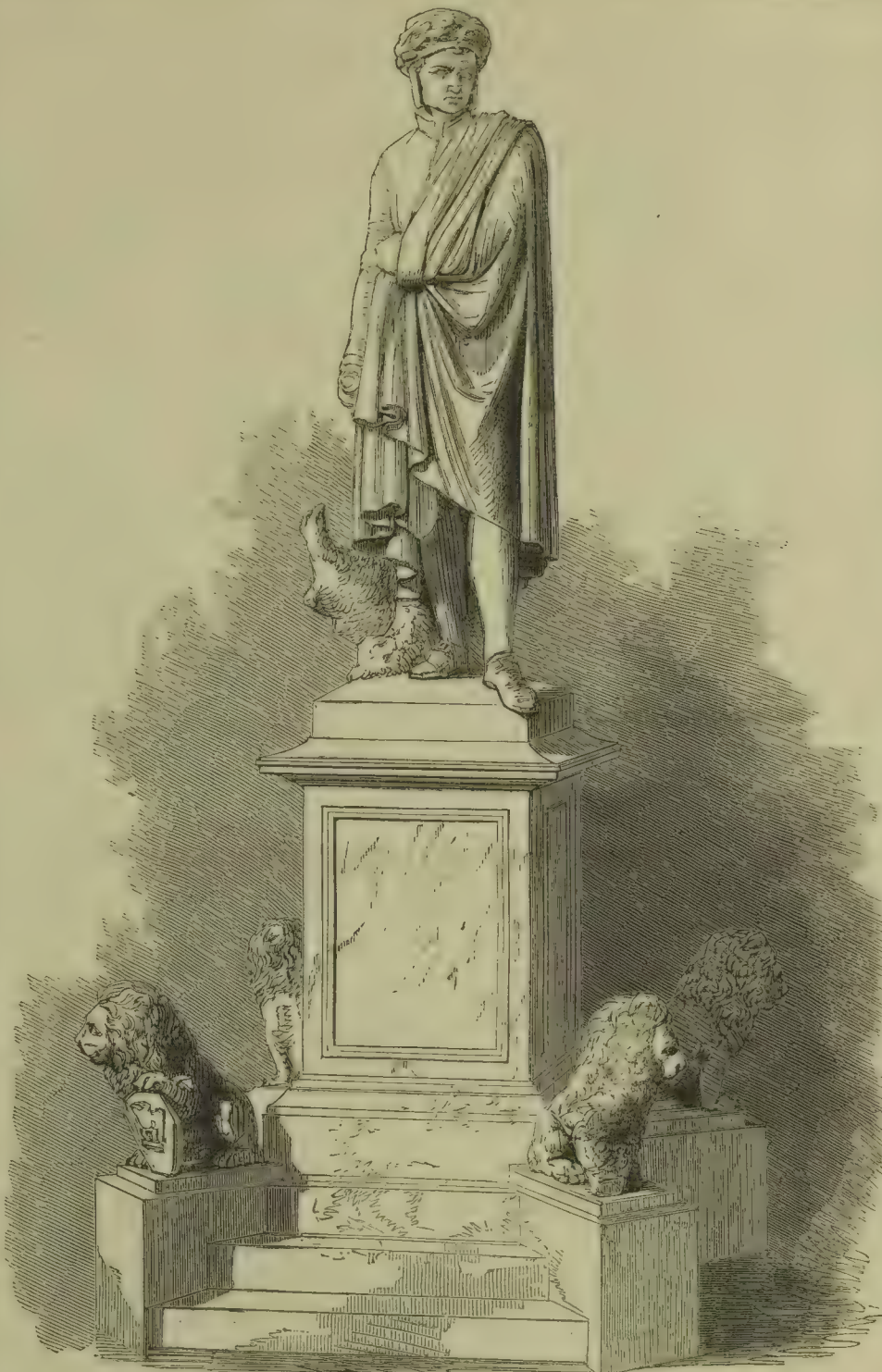
This fine statue—which by those most competent to judge of the matter is considered a worthy memorial of Italy's most eminent poet and patriot—will be executed in pure Carrara marble, the pedestal being of coloured marble.

It will take three years to complete it, when it is proposed to place it in the Piazza Maria Antonia, a beautiful new square in Florence, so named in honour of the Grand Duchess.

THE PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, ROME.

THE streets of Rome are for the most part narrow, and without footpaths. Some of them, however, are long, straight, and regular, and lined with fine lofty mansions, which impart to their appearance an air of grandeur; whilst the great number of spacious squares, piazzas, quadrangles, oval and circular inclosures, and gardens, render the city open and airy, and combine with the bright, sunny climate to give it a generally cheerful aspect.

On entering the city through the Porto del Popolo, by the ancient Flaminian way, the open circular area in front is called the Piazza del Popolo, and, with its fountains and Egyptian obelisk, the heights of the Pincian Hill, crowned with public gardens on one side and rows of trees on the other, and its southern sweep flanked by the domes and porticoes of the Churches Santa Maria del Popolo and Santa Maria del Miracolo—the whole terminating in three long and spacious streets, which carry the eye a long distance, it forms one of the handsomest entrances to be seen in any capital in Europe. Leading southward from this piazza, the Corso, the Ripetta, and the Via del Babuino, are three fine streets of considerable length. The Corso is the principal street of modern Rome, and is the central of the three thoroughfares issuing from the Piazza del Popolo. The Ripetta, leading, from the Piazza del Popolo, westward of the Corso, runs for a considerable distance along the bank of the Tiber. The Via del Babuino, which proceeds eastward to the Piazza di Spagna, is a handsome thorough-



STATUE OF DANTE, BY ENRICO PUZZI, ABOUT TO BE ERECTED AT FLORENCE.

fare lined with good shops and some of the principal hotels of the city.

The obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo originally stood in front of the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis. It was taken to Rome by Augustus Caesar when he returned after his victory at Actium, and was erected by him on the Circus Maximus, and dedicated anew to the sun. Prostrated during some one of the disasters which befel the city in the decline of the empire, it lay for centuries buried amidst ruins and rubbish on the spot where it had stood, until Pope Sixtus V. raised it; and, when the three fragments into which it had been broken were carefully united, under the direction of the architect Fontana, had it removed and placed on its present site, surmounted by a cross as emblematic of the triumph of Christianity over the superstitions of Paganism. The shaft of this beautiful ornament consisted of a single block of red granite, eighty feet high, and was covered with hieroglyphics. It stands upon a square pedestal approached by a flight of steps on each side, and in the centre of a large basin, into which the figures of four lionesses pour streams of water. The whole structure forms a grand ornament in the centre of the finest piazza in Rome.

The Piazza del Popolo was one of the many objects of restoration and embellishment by Pope Alexander VII. (A.D. 1656–1667). It is in one of the palaces in this piazza that the Prince of Wales has taken up his abode during his sojourn in the Eternal City.

A NATIVE INDIAN ENTERTAINMENT.—The following is a description of an "entertainment" given by the Hindoos and Mohammedans of Madras to Sir C. Rawlinson, the ex-Chief Justice, on his retirement from the Supreme Court:—"The 'nautch' was really a magnificent affair. A hall capable of holding 2000 people had been erected over the tops of houses and part of a street, and was decorated in true native taste, while the illuminations sent forth their light afar, and attracted outside spectators in thousands. Considerably before the appointed time guests were to be seen driving towards the brilliantly-lighted assembly-hall. By ten o'clock the place was filled with uniforms, muffs, native costumes, and ladies' dresses, and the great people of the entertainment arrived—Lady Rawlinson, conducted by Lord Harris, and Sir Christopher Rawlinson leaning on the arm of a friend, and still, we are sorry to say, somewhat lame from his recent accident. The farewell address and Sir Christopher's reply were duly read, after which the real amusement of the evening commenced. Another address had been thrown into the form of a Tamil poem, and had to be sung all through to the happy Chief Justice, in the same way that 'Chevy Chase' would probably have been sung by the minstrels of olden time. Accordingly the musicians appeared—two male singers, a male performer on a sort of lute or guitar, and a female singer highly jewelled in her ears and nose. The first set of verses was sung with great energy by the men, who seemed to feel the full force and meaning of the poet. Then followed the female, who was accompanied by a young performer on the violin. Her singing was of course softer and sweeter than that of the men, and her voice had less of the metallic tone which forms so decided a characteristic of native performers. Next came dancing girls, gorgeously attired and richly jewelled, who told the story of love by their looks and movements alone; while another set performed strange things with a sort of whirling, and by their fantastic dancing carried the imaginative beholder far back in the annals of time into the harems of the ancient Princes of Hindostan. Music, supper, and a grand display of fireworks wound up the evening, but it was long after midnight before the assembly was fairly broken up and all the guests had passed away."



THE PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, ROME.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Donoughmore, in answer to the Earl of Bandon, said the Attorney-General for Ireland was at present engaged in framing a bill on the subject of leases in Ireland.

The Indictable Offences (Metropolitan Districts) Bill passed through Committee.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the County Courts Bill were severally read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Captain Jervis took the oaths and his seat for Harwich. The Consolidated Fund (£1,222,388 ss. 9d.) Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£11,000,000) Bill were read a third time and passed.

THE REFORM BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Representation of the People (Reform) Bill a number of petitions for, against, and for divers modifications in, the Ministerial measure were presented by different hon. members.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose to move his amendment, which is as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this House that it is neither just nor politic to interfere in the manner proposed by this bill with the freehold franchise in England and Wales; and that no readjustment of the franchise will satisfy this House or the country which does not provide for a greater extension of the suffrage in cities or boroughs than is contemplated in this measure." His Lordship said—I rise now, Sir, to move the amendment of which I have given notice. I believe I shall best consult the convenience of the House by saying as little as possible in the way of preface to the arguments which I intend to bring forward in support of that amendment. Sir, I quite agree with the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was the duty of her Majesty's Ministers to propose a bill to amend the representation of the people of Parliament. It may be a question whether Ministers, upon taking office, and being in a decided minority, were justified in presenting themselves to the task—it may be a question whether they had a right to hold out expectations that they would propose a Reform Bill to this House; but I think there can be no doubt that, having held out those expectations, they were right in fulfilling them and in bringing in their proposition in the shape of a bill. The right hon. gentleman has spoken of the importance of this question, and I will not weaken the force of what he said by any word of mine. There can be no question of graver importance to us, our children, and our posterity than that which is now placed before us. And, Sir, if it is a question of so much importance, I think it cannot be wrong to ask this House to consider every step they take—to consider well before they advance towards what may be the wrong direction.

In the arguments which I am about to address to the House I am encouraged by the example of two of the late colleagues of the right hon. gentleman—one, the member for the University of Cambridge (Mr. Walpole), a man distinguished among all his colleagues for his constitutional knowledge and the calmness and temperance of his views; the other, the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxfordshire (Mr. Henley), than whom no man is better acquainted with the people of this country, or a better judge of their character; and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that these two gentlemen have felt objections to this bill in a great degree similar to what I myself feel.

Now, I think it will prevent much misconception if I read the beginning of the first clause of this bill, which, in fact, contains the whole principle of it (The noble Lord then read the clause and continued). This clause affirms the principle that the suffrage of the country, in counties and boroughs, shall be uniform. But, Sir, what are the consequences of this proposition? I shall speak first of the particular consequences, and then of general principles. The first principle is, that all freeholders who have voted in counties shall hereafter vote in the borough where the freehold is situated. Now, this involves a change in the Constitution. This right has been enjoyed for an immense length of time. I remember when the discussion took place in this House with regard to the rights of primogeniture, when a freeholder of Devonshire, on being asked by the poll-clerk how long he had possessed his freehold, replied, "Since the time of William the Conqueror." This, among other things, shows the value which these freeholders place on the county franchise on account of the antiquity of its possession. You now propose that they should be deprived of that right, and be hereafter compelled to vote in the boroughs only. Is it for any delinquency? Is it for any crime? Is it that they have shown themselves unworthy of it that you now propose to deprive them of their right? It is evident that such is not the case, for otherwise her Majesty's Government would have proceeded as Sir R. Peel proceeded with the 40s. freeholders, and proposed their immediate disfranchisement. Instead of that they have brought up a special clause providing that they should retain it for their own lifetime. This thoroughly negatives the supposition that they are unworthy of exercising this franchise; and, with the exception of some hints with respect to the working of freehold land societies, not a word has been said against those 100,000 persons whom you would disfranchise. But although by the very first provision of the bill they are acquitted of all crime, their children are to be deprived of their votes in the counties, and are to be compelled to vote for the boroughs. These men have had these rights handed down to them through a long line of ancestry, or else they have themselves purchased these freeholds for the sake of the votes which they confer. What injustice, then, it is to say that you will deprive them of this right without any fault of theirs, and compel them to exercise the franchise where they do not wish to exercise it! It is therefore established that the first provision of the bill is unjust. It is unjust because there is no public necessity for it.

In the next place, I maintain, and I am not afraid to maintain, that in a great number of the counties, by means of this class of voters, you give a character to the representation of those counties which it would not otherwise possess. I am not afraid to say that the 40s. freeholders add to the liberal element of those counties. In Plymouth there are 799 freehold voters for Devonshire; in the large towns of Dorsetshire there are 1334; in Canterbury there are 583; in Dover, 1037; in Liverpool, 3300; in Manchester, 3043; in the Tower Hamlets, 3064; in Newcastle, 1600; in Wolverhampton, 2330; in Birmingham, 1910; in Bradford, 2194; in Leeds, 3089; in Sheffield, 1900. I say it would be a great public injustice to take these voters from the counties, and thus deprive the counties of that liberal and commercial character which they would otherwise have, and change the social, and perhaps the political, character of those counties.

That would be the first consequence of this bill. But there is another still more important. You would create a means by which persons having property in small boroughs would be able to flood those boroughs with votes. At present, the right of voting being in the £10 householders, there has been everywhere a check on the power formerly exercised by the landowners, and the electors have given their votes with a certain degree of regard, no doubt, to those who possessed influence, but with a determination, at the same time, to know what the opinions of the candidates were. But if you say that 40s. freeholders may be created to any extent in these boroughs, you at once destroy what remains there may be of independence and political virtue in these boroughs, and convert them into nomination boroughs. But it is not true that the whole of the smaller boroughs are under the influence of persons like Lord Sandwich, or others, who happen to have property in the neighbourhood. There are many entirely independent—I might name as one the borough of Liskeard. That is a very small borough; it was formerly under the influence of one landowner; but after the Reform Bill it returned Mr. Charles Buller by free election. I believe that the member returned at present is returned by the free election of the constituents of that borough. But if you were to pass this bill, which I hope will never be the case, you would immediately enable the landowners who have land in the neighbourhood of that borough to create a number of freehold votes, and thereby entirely to extinguish the free choice of these small borough electors.

Having referred to the antiquity of the 40s. freehold, Lord John continued:—By this change you take away that which is the great impediment to the division of the country into electoral districts—the difference between the county and the borough franchise. You say that in counties there shall be 40s. freeholders and £10 occupiers, and the same in boroughs. The result will be that in some counties you will have small places of 500, 600, or 1000 electors returning members entirely at the beck of the proprietors of the land. But men will say, "Here are 55,000 inhabitants in this division of a county, and 5000 in such a borough. You see that this is an election by nomination; you see that the borough is corrupt; let us join the 5000 to the 55,000, and divide them into two districts of 50,000 each, and then you will have a fair and equal division of the representation." For my own part, I love the old divisions of counties, cities, and boroughs, and I have no wish to see such places as Winchester, and Salisbury, and Chichester, and Guildford made parts of counties only, instead of towns returning representatives.

If it is the wish of the present Conservative Government to have electoral districts, which I believe Mr. Bright denies to be his object—he is careful not to be too great an innovator—if such is the object of the Government, let us arrive at that end at once. Don't let us go through this process of nomination and corruption, and the degradation of those small boroughs, in

order to raise great complaints and great agitation in the country for eight or ten years, and at the end of that time to be carried by another violent process to the making of electoral districts. Let us have those electoral districts proposed to us. Let us make our divisions, and give to London the fifty or sixty members to which the metropolis would be entitled. But do not let us arrive at that end by a process which must be one of general agitation and discontent. (On this point Lord John Russell quoted a speech of Lord Derby's made five years ago, in which he said that property was, in counties, the basis of representation; number and residence were the basis of representation with regard to boroughs.)

Lord John continued:—I think the first clause of the bill contains that which would be an injury and not an improvement. It contains that which would lead, in the first place, to great discontent on the part of freeholders living in towns, who are transferred to the boroughs. In the next place, it would lead to the creation of the power of nomination in a great number of boroughs which it is proposed to preserve, and where no such power now exists; and, in the third place, it might lead to such discontent that the only remedy for the evils you would inflict, the only resource for the mischief you would do, would be to resort to electoral districts, which I should consider a total abolition of our present system of representation.

I come now to the second part of the amendment which I have, very deliberately, placed on the notice paper. You destroy what is ancient: do you make provision for what is new? By no means. Every one must admit that since the passing of the Reform Act, in which with great caution, and I think not too much caution, we placed the franchise at an occupation of £10 in cities and boroughs, there has been a great progress made in knowledge and intelligence by the working classes of this country. Let us consider a little what is the real basis on which we could rest our city and borough representation. It is the practice in this country—different from that of some ancient States, but I think a very wise usage—to place power in those hands that are thought fit to use it. We do not say that every man who comes into a court where a trial is going on shall have a vote whether the person under trial is to be condemned or not. On the contrary, we say that certain persons, having a £20 occupation or some other qualification, shall sit as a jury to condemn or acquit their countrymen. We do not allow a man who is brought up for trial, perhaps for his life, to say, "I will be tried by my fellows and equals; and these men are above me in position." On the contrary, we say, "You must be tried by persons who are fit for the office, who have the capacity of knowing what the case is, of listening to the evidence and the charge of the Judge, and of giving their verdict accordingly." So with regard to the Judge himself, and so with regard to almost every other functionary in this country, we decide what are the conditions and qualities which make a man fit to exercise such a function. And for this reason, and in conformity with the spirit of our institutions, I have always opposed any proposition for universal, or (as it is now called) manhood, suffrage. I contend, with regard to a great portion of the people, that they are incapable of taking part in the decision of political affairs; they are liable to be misled by delusions. And if they are totally indifferent that would give rise to a great deal of irregularity in our elections. Not that these men have any bad purpose; but, considering that it is not of much importance to them whether protection, or free trade, whether religious liberty or tyranny prevail, they would give their votes without reference to the great questions at issue. Well, then, it is of the utmost importance to the State that you should find men who are fitted by their station and by their capacity to give their votes for members of Parliament. No function can be more important. Upon the choice of this depends the right conduct of the affairs of the State. But when you say this, can you say that since 1831 there are not persons having occupations below £10 who are thoroughly well fitted to exercise these functions—numbers of persons who are perfectly capable of judging, and in circumstances sufficiently independent to enable them to give their votes at elections? For my part, I have no hesitation in answering that question in the affirmative.

It has appeared to me now for some years that such was the growth of intelligence, such the improvement of the people, that you ought not to confine yourself to the limit of a £10 franchise. A right hon. gentleman accused me, in 1852, when I was at the head of the Government, of proposing to extend the franchise with a view of acquiring a little popularity. This was a very kind insinuation on his part, but I will explain to the House what was my real view on that subject. I considered that thousands of persons were every year becoming fit to exercise the franchise, and that if they were not admitted to that franchise discontent would arise among them. (Lord J. Russell here referred to the delay in settling great questions in time of calm, and the disadvantage of being obliged to settle them afterwards in time of popular clamour.) That, said his Lordship, was my reason for proposing an extension of the suffrage. I proposed, in 1852, a certain extension of the franchise; in 1854 I proposed another modification of the franchise. I will not say now what that franchise ought to be at the present day. I hold that it is for the Government of the day to propose a franchise that shall be right. When I sat in the place which the Chancellor of the Exchequer now fills, I did not hesitate to propose what I thought was right, and I was ready to discuss the question in the House, but was prevented in one case by the dissolution of the Government, in the other by the outbreak of war. But I held then, as I hold now, that it is the business of the Government to make such a proposal. Let us amend that proposition if we think fit; but it is for the Government to take the initiative; and the question is now simply this—whether they are right in refusing any reduction whatever of the franchise in towns, so far as the occupation by value or rating goes. I doubt whether the propositions I then made, founded upon rating, were founded upon a very certain tenure, because I have found that rating varies so much that it is by no means the case that a £6 rental is always represented by a poor law assessment of £5. Therefore, I believe that any change made in the amount of the franchise, from £10, ought to be of the same kind as that fixed by the Reform Bill, namely, so much net value. Well, the Government refuse any change of that kind, and Mr. Henley told us that he feared if a uniform franchise was established, whatever it might be—if there was no variety in the franchise—that one day or another you would have an ugly rush in order to force open the doors. I believe that to be the case, and therefore I ask you to declare that, so far as the borough franchise is concerned, some further extension is required.

I have now gone through the arguments in favour of my amendment. But while hardly anybody stands up to say that it is right to merge the freeholders into the boroughs and make one uniform franchise, or that it is right to refuse any reduction of the occupation franchise in boroughs, there are various modes of evading the argument rather than answering it, by which it is sought to avoid the conclusion at which I have arrived in this amendment. Some say that it is irregular to propose on the second reading of a bill a resolution that has reference to the details. That I think can hardly be maintained by those who last year supported the resolution of Mr. Gibson. I say at once that I consider this bill as one of a most anxious, injurious, and dangerous character. Well, then, why, instead of moving this resolution, do I not move that the bill be read a second time this day six months? I will state the reason why I do not take that course.

This bill has, no doubt, some matters in it which are to be approved and supported, particularly the admission of the £10 occupiers in counties. The provision is not made in the most convenient form; it differs from that of 1834—the qualification is to be the occupancy of land and tenements (An hon. member, "Or tenements"). Yes, or tenements; but that is a very delicate question, which I will speak upon more fully presently. It is obvious that if I, or any one else, had, without this resolution, proposed that the second reading of the bill be rejected, it would have been said directly—said in this House, and a great deal more out of doors—"You have rejected a bill of which the chief feature is that it gives a vote to the £10 occupier, whom last year you were so anxious to enfranchise."

But that is not the chief feature of the bill; and I wish to mark by this resolution what is the principle of the bill as it stands. It is to be found in the first clause; and therefore I think it necessary that the House, before proceeding to the second reading of the bill, should take care to mark their opinion with regard to the character of that principle. What course the Government will take if this amendment be carried—if this resolution be affirmed by the House—it is not for me to say. Undoubtedly they might change the whole character of their bill. It would be impossible for me, or for any one else, to do so in Committee, because the first clause of the bill contains the whole principle; and if we were to negative that clause in Committee, after agreeing to the second reading, the Government might justly reproach us with having agreed to the second reading of a bill of which the great feature is uniformity of franchise, and then striking out in Committee the clause by which that uniformity was established. I hold, therefore, that the proper course is that the House should affirm—first, what they think with regard to the proposal made of dealing with the freeholders whose property is in boroughs, and, in the next place, what is their opinion with regard to the occupation franchise in towns. Then it is said that in Committee (and the right hon. gentleman himself rather seemed to invite that course) there will be all sorts of opinions expressed, and all sorts of amendments proposed. That is a question of importance—it is a question of gravity, and the House will remember how much the right hon. gentleman dwelt on that proposition. By throwing the whole representation of the country into a kind of hotchpotch, requiring every member to make his amendment and to bring forward clauses, is a proposition unworthy of the Government, degrading to the character of the House, and not likely in the end to produce anything conducive to the public interests. We know that at a certain hour of the evening about three-fourths of the House go away, and when members come back and find that a division has been come to they complain, and say, "I did not think you would divide so soon—a division at nine o'clock was unexpected. I did not think you would disfranchise any freeholders without my knowing it." The only security against this which I can see is that you should have some great question before the House which can be properly debated, and on which the House can come to a solemn decision.

What is the meaning of the phrase "land or tenements" in this bill? As I have said, the authors of the Reform Bill took care to define what they meant; and when they provided for the franchise of the boroughs there were the words, "house, shop, office, warehouse, or building," and so with regard to other franchises. But here we have in the very beginning the words, "arising out of lands or tenements." Then it is said that persons who shall be entitled to the interest of a freehold in land or tenements, of a freehold tenure of not less than 40s. a year in value, are those who are to

have the vote in boroughs. Now, I had recourse to that authority to which all unlearned persons resort for their law—namely, "Judge Blackstone's Commentaries," and I find it there stated—"Land comprehends all things of a permanent, substantial nature, being a word of very extensive signification, as will presently appear more at large. Tenement is a word of still greater extent; and, though in its vulgar acceptation it is only applied to houses and other buildings, yet, in its original, proper, and legal sense, it signifies everything that may be holden, provided it be of a permanent nature, whether it be of a substantial and sensible, or of an unsubstantial, ideal, kind. Thus *liberum tenementum*, frank tenement, or freehold, is applicable not only to lands and other solid objects, but also to offices, rents, commons, and the like; and, as lands and houses are tenements, so is an advowson a tenement, and a franchise, an office, a right of common, a peerage, or other property of the like unsubstantial kind, are all of them, legally speaking, tenements." So that when you say "land or tenements" are to give the right of voting in boroughs, you see how large a door you open to every kind of abuse, to the creation of fictitious votes not connected with land, but in connection with tenements, giving to the word tenements the legal signification which is put upon it by Blackstone. I hold, therefore, that we cannot, in the way proposed, accept the main provisions of the bill, which may effect such a disastrous change of the law and the constitution.

I confess I am not deterred from taking the course I propose by the observation made by an hon. friend, that, if we ventured to interfere with the due course of the Government bill, we might have a dissolution of Parliament. I hold that it would be quite unworthy of us if, in a question affecting ourselves and our descendants, we were to be frightened either by force or the threat of dissolution. It is for the Ministers of the Crown, if we come to an opinion adverse to their measure, to take that course which they shall think proper. If they think proper to advise the Crown that a dissolution of Parliament is necessary in order to submit this question to the people at large, I should not be afraid of the verdict of the people. Let them go with this bill in their hand; let them hold it up at every hustings in England, and let us see the response that will be made. But it will be a serious question, for which her Majesty's Government, not we, will be responsible, if this agitation should increase, if demands which are not now thought of shall be made the cry at popular elections. Upon her Majesty's Government, and not upon us, will rest the responsibility. I see with surprise in some prints that the possession by Lord Malmesbury of the Foreign Office is a security for peace. I did not behave unfairly towards Lord Malmesbury, when he took office last year, and I am disposed to look with favour on many of his proceedings. I have differed from him with regard to his conduct towards Portugal; still I make no charge against Lord Malmesbury. But when I hear it said that his presence in the Foreign Office is a security for peace, I cannot but wonder where can be the dupes that believe such things. Further, it is said—no account being taken of the secession of the two right hon. gentlemen opposite from office, or of the public meetings which have been held against the proposals in the Government bill—as a last resource, that I must have some party or personal object in view. That observation came from a person from whom I might have expected more charity, if not more justice. But it is my duty not to attend to such a charge. It is my duty to take the course which I think is best adapted for the welfare of the country.

It cannot be denied that for many years I have taken a deep interest in this question (Cheers). Long ago—so long ago, I am sorry to say, as 1819—I was occupied in this House in a laborious and irksome investigation into the bribery and corruption which prevailed in the borough of Grampound, with a view to its disfranchisement, and transferring the representation to Leeds, which was then unrepresented. I proposed even that the £10 householders of Leeds should be entitled to the franchise. That proposition, the hon. member for Birmingham says, created a great alarm at that time as the proposition to go below the £10 householder now. From that time to this I have constantly taken the deepest interest in this question, and I have promoted every measure which I thought tended to a free, fair, and pure representation of the people in Parliament. I am bound, I think, to that course which is in accordance with my own conviction, and I may be allowed the privilege to do so by my deep conviction on this subject. I have the satisfaction of thinking that the Act which I helped to carry in 1831 and 1832 has not been productive of those calamitous consequences which were predicted by our opponents; but, on the contrary, has been productive of great benefits to the country—benefits obtained not by bloodshed or civil war, but by peaceable and tranquil discussion in Parliament. Since that time we have had slavery abolished, the tithe question—which created such disunion between the clergy and their parishioners—settled, the municipal corporations reformed, great reductions of customs and excise duties which pressed heavily on the people—we have had Protection given up, and Free-trade sanctioned by the assent of Parliament; these and many other advantages have flowed from that reform of Parliament which we were told would be so fruitful in calamitous and disastrous results—which was to take the crown from the King's head, and shake the pillars of the State. Having these convictions, and seeing what has been done, I cannot view without alarm the proposition before the House. I have endeavoured to call attention to the two main deformities of the bill. If the bill shall continue on the table it ought to be discussed in every shape till, if not immediately, it be totally rejected by the House. I shall take this part, careless of any imputations that may be cast on me. With regard to this question of Reform, I may say that I defended it when I was young, and I will not desert it now that I am old.

Lord STANLEY hoped that at a time when the extremes of all political parties were discountenanced, and the country was free from agitation, the House would pause ere it sanctioned a resolution which, if carried, would inevitably lead to there being no legislation on the question of reform during the present year. This result might suit the views of some parties, but he believed that the majority were anxious for some speedy settlement of the question. The object of the amendment was obviously to prevent the House from expressing an opinion upon the bill as a whole, it having been ingeniously framed so as to deal exclusively with those parts of it against which popular feeling might, rightly or wrongly, be more easily directed. The real issue raised by the amendment was not whether the bill should pass into law, but whether political power should pass from the present Government into other hands, and that her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to meet. The noble Lord entered into a defence of the provisions of the bill, and observed that a strong argument in favour of an identity of franchise in counties and boroughs was, that without it there would always be a dissatisfied class. The choice, at the present time, lay between their having a moderate measure and no measure whatever. It was objected that the bill would place the Government in the hands of the aristocracy, but it would intrust it practically to the middle classes, who constituted the preponderating power, and had conferred such immense advantages upon the country.

Mr. H. G. STURT rejoiced that the noble Earl at the head of the Government had grappled with the question of reform, and he only regretted that he had not gone a little further, and laid on the table a bill which was more likely to meet the just expectations of the people. The bill as it stood not only did not do this, but it had become the signal for fresh agitation throughout the country. He could not understand why members on his side of the House should be so much afraid of the people, and he protested as a Conservative against any measure founded on such an apprehension. There were tens of thousands of the working classes who, he thought, ought to be intrusted with the franchise; but he could not vote for the resolution of Lord John Russell, because if it were passed all chance of carrying a Reform Bill this year would be gone. He, however, thought that the present bill, by alterations and additions in Committee, might be transformed into a measure which would be consonant with the feelings of the House and the country, and he should, therefore, give it his support.

Lord BURY congratulated the Ministers on the assistance they had just received from one of their own supporters. The bill gave very little reform, and that in the wrong direction, and it ought to be nailed to the table like a bad shilling on a shopkeeper's counter, to show that it was not of the true metal. It had been brought in by a Government the head of which had declared that his mission was to stem the tide of democracy, and another member of which had said reform was subversive of the best interests of the Constitution, in order that they might exhibit themselves to the country in the character of reformers. The bill grappled with no defects, unsettled everything, gave political privileges only to those who enjoyed them before, removed all ancient landmarks, and only stopped short of violent innovation. For those reasons he should give it his decided opposition.

Mr. KER SEYMER, observing that the Reform Bill of 1832 had answered its purpose, contended that since then the House of Commons had fully represented public opinion. He replied to the views expressed by Mr. Bright, and said he regretted that the Government had disfranchised the 40s. freeholders in boroughs. Mr. Seymer then reviewed the main provisions of the Government bill, of which he said he approved, and concluded by expressing his belief that Lord John Russell, in proposing his amendment, was more anxious to change places with the Government than to honestly amend the representation of the people.

Mr. ALBERTAN SAMPSON supported the amendment on the ground that it would be dangerous to pass a Reform Bill in which the working classes were not allowed to participate.

Mr. LIDDELL thought the Government were entitled to praise for the straightforward manner in which they had brought forward the question, and said he viewed the measure as neither so democratic as members on his side imagined, nor so illiberal a concession of reform as gentlemen opposite represented. The main defect of the bill was, that it would not altogether allay the agitation which had long prevailed on the subject; but he should vote for the second reading, in the hope that members would seriously betake themselves to the task of making it better. He objected to the resolution of Lord John Russell, for he was anxious to see a satisfactory settlement of the question this year, which if it were passed it would entirely prevent

Sir C. WOOD congratulated the Government on the kind of support they had received from gentlemen opposite—members who, while they spoke in favour of the second reading, pointed out serious objections which went to the principle of the bill—viz., the identity of franchise in towns and counties. To that principle he could not give his assent; for he considered it so obnoxious that he would rather have no bill at all than that in which it was embodied. Anything so dangerous and revolutionary had never before been submitted to the House.

Mr. HORSMAN entertained great doubts as to the propriety and expediency of the course pursued by Lord John Russell, believing that the bill might be amended and altered in committee, and those doubts were strengthened by the speech of Sir C. Wood, who treated the measure as one which Parliament had no choice but to accept or reject. He had told his constituents that he would not join in any party move to reject the bill—that if it was a good bill he would support it, if a bad one try to amend it in Committee, and decide upon its acceptance or rejection on the third reading, when it appeared before them in an amended shape; and as a man of honour he felt bound to redeem that pledge. They were now called upon to take a course which, if adopted, would make reform impossible for the present, and perhaps leave to be enforced by the passions of the multitude a measure which ought only to be decided by the wisdom of statesmen. Having carefully studied the bill, he stated boldly he believed it was so constructed that it might be made a more liberal, popular, and comprehensive measure than any which had been submitted to the House since 1832, and with fewer and shorter amendments than were introduced in ninety-nine out of every hundred bills which became law. If the members of the Opposition were anxious to turn out the Ministers and to assume the Government it would be more manly and magnanimous to have an avowed purpose and a true issue than to mask their advance under a guise too flimsy to conceal their weakness or their differences.

Mr. A. MILLS thought the House would be trifling with the question of Reform if it agreed to the amendment.

Mr. HUGGESS, in supporting the amendment, said it would be much better to postpone Reform than to accept the miserable abortion of the Government. He did not believe the Government would dare to go to the country upon this question; but, if they did, they would find themselves woefully mistaken as to the result.

Mr. NEWDEGATE put it to the Government whether they were not creating their own difficulty in attempting to pass a Reform Bill founded upon a uniformity of qualification to which members on both sides of the House objected. He was one of the earliest Reformers among his party, but nothing would induce him to vote for an equality of suffrage—that false principle which, when adopted in France, led to the destruction of the liberties of that country, and plunged it into anarchy and bloodshed. A Conservative Government ought not to force their supporters to assent to a principle so democratic, and he ventured to add his remonstrances to those which had already been urged against its being introduced in any Reform Bill.

Lord R. CECIL protested against the 40s. freeholders in boroughs being deprived of their double votes. He asked those who supported Lord J. Russell's resolution to consider whether they could reconcile their conduct with patriotism. He also asked the House to reflect upon the probable consequences of the ominous alliance which was reported to have taken place between Mr. Bright and Lord J. Russell, and the efforts which were being made to place on the Treasury benches a Government composed of members above and below the gangway on the Opposition side.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON the debate was adjourned, to be resumed on the following evening.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Lord WODEHOUSE moved the second reading of the bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. His reason for asking the House to reconsider the question was the progress that had taken place in the question. Before noticing the objections to the bill, he pointed out how those of the clergy who objected to perform these marriages were not obliged to do so by the present bill. As to the religious question, he would only say that, after a careful examination, the verse in Leviticus was, he thought, in favour of those who supported the bill. He then passed to the opinions of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's, and the Bishop of Manchester, who had expressed themselves strongly in favour of the bill; and, as last year only seven of the Bishops voted against it, he inferred that the opposition would not be very strong on the present occasion. He denied the principle that because a man and wife were made one flesh by marriage the relationship extended to the whole wife's family. He then proceeded to consider the bill on social grounds, and thought that the ordinary objections made against the bill on account of the disturbance it would create in family relations were groundless. He proceeded to observe that in Germany, the United States, Switzerland, and to some extent in Russia, these marriages were permitted. When the principle was so widely acknowledged by other nations, ought we not to take into consideration the propriety of altering the law? In order to maintain the present system an imperative necessity for it ought to be proved, and he did not think this had been, or could be, done.

Lord DENHAM moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He objected strongly to the bill, as tending to destroy all the most sacred relations of social life. He denied that these marriages were either desired by or prevalent among the poorer classes. As to the argument that these marriages are legalised in foreign countries, he thought the House ought to remember that they were legislating for English men and women. He had also heard that some countries where these marriages were legal were considering the propriety of altering the law in that respect; and, if so, ought we not to think seriously before we proceeded to alter a law which when in force elsewhere had been productive of much evil? He thought that the feelings of the gentler sex ought to be considered. Not one woman in fifty was in favour of this bill, as was manifest from the numberless petitions signed by women all over the country. He asked them, in the name of the women of England and for the sake of preserving the moral purity of English homes, not to legalise these marriages, which had for fifteen hundred years been contrary to the Church, and which would, if legalised, make one law for the Church and another for the country.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE thought the chapter in Leviticus showed clearly the erroneous grounds on which the canon referred to had been founded. He voted for the measure because he thought it would prevent gross immorality on the part of the poor.

The Bishop of EXETER regretted that from his age he was incapable of taking a prominent part in this discussion. In answer to the list of Bishops cited by Lord Wodehouse, he asked how many Bishops had there been from the beginning of the Church against it? He should oppose the bill solely on religious grounds, and maintained that it was solely a religious and not a social question.

Lord ST. LEONARDS said that the measure of 1835 had sufficiently shown what the intention of Parliament was on these marriages; and if that were so, people who contracted these marriages did so fully aware that the ceremony was illegal, and the issue illegitimate. He asked, why was Scotland omitted from the bill? Why, too, should Ireland be excluded? A worse bill was never submitted to the House. By this bill, if an Englishman married his sister-in-law, the marriage, although good in England, was not good in either Scotland or Ireland. And what then became of the rights of property, succession to peerages, &c.? In a social light it would lead to very great evils.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH opposed the bill because he thought it contrary to the law of God.

Lord LIFFORD explained why he intended to vote in favour of the bill, having on previous occasions voted against it.

Lord CRANWORTH thought the great difference of opinion which existed on this question was a strong argument against the bill. He opposed the bill on purely social grounds.

The Bishop of CORK supported the bill.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S looked with alarm at the consequences which would ensue if this measure became law.

The Bishop of OXFORD felt called upon to repeat that his opinion on this subject had been very strongly confirmed. He contradicted in very strong terms the assertion of the Bishop of Cork that the bench of Bishops had abandoned the theological ground of this question. These marriages were certainly prohibited to the Jewish people by the 18th chapter of Leviticus. It had been asserted that this was not a moral, but a legal prohibition, and that, if it could be proved to be a moral law, the whole question of the bill must fall to the ground. It was his opinion—and he supported it by authorities—that this was a moral law. He denied that the principle of the bill was either to be found in the Old or New Testament. He explained the steps that had been taken by the bench of Bishops in 1835 in legalising marriages of this kind that had been contracted up to that time. He asserted that, from inquiries he had caused to be made, he was convinced that this bill was not desired by the poor, but by the middle classes, and he besought their Lordships not to relax the laws of this country in accordance with the wishes of those who desired to exchange the restraints of morality for those of license.

The Bishop of CARLISLE, from his own experience, knew that these marriages were desired by the poor, and not only among the poor but among other classes. He had felt it lately his duty to call upon one of his clergy to vacate his living on account of having contracted one of these marriages.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply, explained that Scotland was not included in the present bill because it had not been included in the marriage law of 1835. As to Ireland, he should be most happy in Committee to extend it to that country.

On a division for the second reading the numbers were—Contents, 39; non-contents, 49. So the bill was lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Court of Chancery Accommodation Bill and the Consolidated Fund Bill were read a second time.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time and passed.

The County Courts Bill passed through Committee.

The report of amendments on the Convict Prisons Abroad Bill was received.

The Manor Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. J. LOCK obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 5th and 6th of William IV., relating to weights and measures.

Mr. MONCREIFF obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law of Scotland in regard to the relationship of husband and wife.

THE REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill was resumed by

Mr. WILSON, who said he had regarded this question for a long time as one which it was the duty of the House as quickly as possible to settle; but this bill was, in his opinion, so radically bad, and so far from being a measure of reform according to the principles laid down in 1832—was so evidently a step in an opposite direction—that he could not vote for the second reading. Of the principles of the bill, the uniformity of the franchise, and the disfranchisement of the borough freeholders were alone sufficient to justify him in taking that course. There was nothing in the qualifications of these principles proposed by the Government which recommended the measure, and even under the specious £10 occupation franchise for counties there lurked a secret design. The result of the measure was that in the counties there would be equal numbers of freeholders and enfranchised; but among the former were the most independent voters, while the latter would be the most dependent; and in the towns the measure would open a door to the manufacture of fictitious votes. What was wanted was the greatest diversity in the classes represented, and, if the qualification for the borough franchise were lowered to £5 or £6, it would, in some towns at least, let in the working classes. He was not prepared to consent to an extensive disfranchisement of small boroughs, which admitted to representation large classes not connected with land, commerce, or manufactures; but, with a uniform franchise, it would be impossible to maintain these small boroughs. He should vote for the resolution.

Sir E. B. LYTON observed that, when a Government undertook the preparation of a Reform Bill, the House must not lose sight of the question, "What party did the Government represent?" It had been objected to this measure that it was a compromise. Why, it must be a compromise. The Government had to consider what was the state and temper of public opinion upon the subject, and what was the nature and amount of the evils which a Conservative Government could remedy. Public opinion required something which, if not found in the bill, was certainly not to be found in the amendment of Lord J. Russell, or in his speech. It required something which no Whig Government would venture to propose. The acknowledged evils were met in the bill by remedies which were fair questions for consideration in Committee. Their merits could be tested there, and furnished no reason for refusing to read the bill a second time. The amendment proposed to lower the borough franchise. This was a question which did involve the separate interest of the Conservative party. Whether it be £10 or £5 would make no difference in the balance of numbers in that House. But in the quality of members more would be gained, in his opinion, by a £10 than a £5 franchise; and all reforms would be worthless that diminished the dignity and power of the House of Commons, which was not a popular but a deliberative assembly. The Government had not lowered the franchise below the standard which they thought a necessary qualification for a constituency that would return such a House of Commons. He was not afraid of the working classes, but he was not for admitting one numerous class to overbear all the influence of property and the intelligence of the other classes. He would go as far as Lord J. Russell in the admission of the working man, and cared not how wide the suffrage was, provided intelligence accompanied the suffrage. The main object of the bill was to confirm and extend to the middle class the power they had hitherto so well exercised, and not to exclude the working man, but to raise him. The bill was the bill of the middle class.

Mr. BYNG said an examination of the details of the bill had convinced him of its dangerous character. He objected to the principle of uniformity of franchise, and to the disfranchisement not only of freeholders in boroughs, but of dockyard labourers. He wished that the vote of the House could have been taken at once upon the second reading of the bill, but as the resolution affirmed principles in which he concurred he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in opposing the amendment, said he thought abstract resolutions, pledging the House to a judgment upon parts of a measure, exceedingly objectionable. He was of opinion that there was nothing in the objection to the disfranchisement of the borough freeholders; and upon the general merits of the bill he was of opinion that a Reform Bill ought not to be brought in by a Conservative Government.

Mr. C. FORSTER, after replying to certain remarks made on the preceding night by Lord R. Cecil upon his speech at Walsall, showed how the bill would interfere with the rights of freeholders in that borough, and declared his intention to vote for the amendment.

Mr. STANHOPE, after discussing two points in the bill—the depriving the 40s. freeholders in boroughs of their double vote, and the £10 franchise for counties—declared that so many and so manifold were his objections to the principle of the bill—the uniformity of the suffrage—that he should feel it his duty, however painful, to withhold his assent from the second reading. At the same time he could not vote for the amendment.

Mr. DUNN thought that the resolution moved by Lord J. Russell contained two points of such importance that they ought to be affirmed, and it was an act of kindness towards the Government to afford them such a loophole to escape from the difficulty in which they had involved themselves. He denounced the scheme contained in the bill, the ultimate object of which was, in his opinion, to draw a distinction between town and country.

Mr. W. VANSITTART supported the bill, and condemned the amendment as a mischievous proposal.

Mr. CROSSLAND advocated the claims of the working classes to the franchise. He gave, in reply to Lord Stanley's question, a definition of the class which, he said, had been left out of this bill as well as that of 1832, and treated as an isolated class. He could not vote for any bill that did not enfranchise that class.

Mr. KNIGHTLEY, not approving Mr. Bright's scheme, thought Schedule A of the present bill might be very considerably enlarged. Whatever rule was applied, he contended that the counties were entitled to a much larger number of representatives. He should support the second reading of the bill, although in its present state he did not think it satisfactory.

Mr. S. HERBERT observed that the House was asked to vote upon this bill under very peculiar circumstances, and amid a conflict of opinions on both sides of the House, perhaps in the Cabinet. He believed that the whole system of party government was at an end; but Ministers would be unwise to refuse to listen to the voice of a large party in the House who tried to lead them in a direction in which they believed the safety of the country lay. He asked the House what it was they wanted, and what they did not want. They wanted an extension of the county franchise and of the borough franchise—moderate in the former, and large in the latter. The object of the Government in fixing upon a £10 franchise for counties was not to defer to the expressed wishes of the House but to adopt the principle of uniformity, diversity of franchise being the immemorial practice of the Constitution. He wanted a bill that would last, and he asked whether this bill met the requirements. Looking at it with reference to the future, he viewed it with alarm, everything being sacrificed to uniformity. He dwelt upon the mischievous consequences which would, in his opinion, flow from the adoption of this novel principle. By what was it recommended? Was it possible to expect that the borough franchise could be maintained at £10? Then the same turn of the screw that took down the borough franchise would reduce that for the county. He had no party object in opposing the bill and in voting for the amendment. He felt that there was danger in the proposition; but he wanted some substitute; he wanted to get a bill framed on a different principle. The House did not know what the Government considered the principle of their bill, nor which of the two parts of the resolution would be fatal to it. Was it factious to ask them to withdraw a bill which was distasteful to three out of the four portions of the House, and to bring in another constructed upon a different principle? If they would do so, he promised them every assistance in his power.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL observed, if he said that the amendment tended to confuse and embarrass the House in the issue before it, he should only say that it accomplished the end for which it was designed. If it meant anything, it meant that the House should pass by the bill in order to affirm an abstract resolution on two isolated provisions in it, not touching the principle of uniformity, which was Mr. Herbert's reason for voting for the amendment. He proceeded to discuss the resolution, and to reply to the objections to the bill urged by Mr. Herbert and Lord John Russell, opposing to the charge of the latter that the bill contained a principle of disfranchisement, the disfranchising provisions of his own bill of 1854. Having disposed of these objections, he protested against being called upon to discuss them now, instead of in Committee on the bill. When Mr. Herbert talked of the uniformity of suffrage being a new principle, how long back did he date the right of voting for counties in respect to occupation? Not from the reign of Henry VI., but from 1832; and there was no reason upon principle why two freeholders on different sides of the same street should have a different franchise. The bill of 1854 proposed to reduce the county franchise to £10; but it was said that there must not be the same franchise for boroughs. Then, the next thing would be a repetition of the process, reducing the county franchise, and the borough franchise lower still, like a Dutch auction. He admitted that the working classes had improved in education and intelligence, but they had also improved in their circumstances, and this would bring many of them into the franchise. He trusted the working classes fully, their loyalty and their patriotism; but it did not follow that therefore they should have the franchise. The Legislature was bound to provide for our representative system an equal balance of all classes, and if the franchise were lowered considerably below £10 a body of men would be introduced into the constituency so numerous as to be able to outvote and practically disfranchise every other class of voters. A wholesome influence would be exerted upon the working classes by the savings-bank franchise, which would encourage habits of providence and moral restraint, as a means of acquiring the franchise. After calling upon Lord John Russell to say what would be the features of a bill introduced by him, and how he would satisfy his new supporters on the subjects of the bill, the redistribution of seats, and other concessions which they held to be indispensable conditions of a measure of reform, he observed that the people of this country would ask what was his real intention, and the object he proposed to himself, in defeating this bill by an ambiguous and almost irregular amendment, committing nobody and meaning nothing.

The debate was again adjourned, on the motion of Mr. MILNER GIBSON.

(Continued on page 306.)

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed George Hunter Cary, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the colony of British Columbia.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., will take the chair at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, fixed for May 18th next.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces that a Stradivarius violin has lately changed hands at Paris for the sum of 15,000 f. (£600).

"Mr. Joseph Wyon," says the *Athenaeum*, "has received the appointment of chief engraver of her Majesty's seals."

The sanction of the Town Council of Glasgow has been given to erect a monument to Sir Robert Peel in George-square, in that city.

The Head Mastership of the King's School, Canterbury, has been conferred upon John Mitchinson, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford.

The number of horses sold at the first Lent fair at Caen amounted to about 4000; all of any value were easily disposed of.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of Crown-court Chapel, London, is engaged to preach at the Church of the Oratoire, Paris, on Sunday, April 5.

A telegram from Jassy, of March 18, announces that J. Ghika, Prince of Samos, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of Moldavia.

Recent accounts state that the English and French cemeteries are kept in a good state of preservation, both at Sebastopol and Balaklava.

It has been resolved to add a wing to the Nottingham gaol capable of holding 114 prisoners, at an estimated cost of £9000.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Niel McNeill to the church of Tobermory, in the Island of Mull, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Malcolm McIntyre to the church and parish of Boleskine.

Dr. Hook was installed in the Deanery of Chichester Cathedral on Saturday last. On Sunday the Very Rev. Dean preached in the cathedral before an immense congregation.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of London on the 8th inst. the Fothergillian gold medal was presented to Mr. A. T. H. Waters, of Liverpool, for his essay on "The Anatomy of the Human Lung."

Meetings of journeymen bakers have been held in different parts of the metropolis, to take into consideration the best means to adopt for shortening the hours of labour.

Messrs. Perrotin and Boiteau have already collected 2200 of Beranger's letters for their projected publication of the poet's correspondence.

Arrangements are in progress for erecting in St. Paul's Cathedral a monument to the memory of Vice-Admiral the late Lord Lyons. An influential committee has been formed.

On the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Imperial of France, their Majesties gave a sum of 100 francs to each child born on the same day, and whose position may render such a gift needful.

The English Episcopal Worship Society of Lyons, which exists under the license of the Bishop of Lyons, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, is bankrupt.

In Holland, which some time ago entered on a liberal commercial policy, the Second Chamber of the States General has just adopted, by forty-five to twenty-five, a bill making reductions in the customs tariff.

Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the *Salisbury Journal*, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday. He is supposed to have died from an affection of the heart.

On Friday week, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over Leighton Buzzard and the neighbourhood. The hailstones did much damage.

There will be three days' steeplechasing at La Marche this spring; the first day's running is to take place on Sunday, the 27th of March, the second on April 3, and the third on April 10.

Preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of proceeds received, and tonnage bounty awarded, for the slave schooner *Abbot Devereux*, captured on the 1st of August, 1857, by the *Teazer*.

A return, issued at the instance of Lord Elcho, shows that the total number of registered electors in the borough of Marylebone is 421,031: the total number that polled at the recent election in 1850 was 10,157.

A warrant has been granted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, for a Masonic Lodge to be held in the vicinity of the West India Docks, named the "Merchant Navy" Lodge.

The exhibitions by the Royal Botanic Society of plants, flowers, and fruits this season, will take place on Wednesdays, May 25, June 15, and July 6.

The *Journal de Saone-et-Loire* states that a young lady, named Martin, who resided at L'Aigle (Orne), lately died, bequeathing by will to M. de Lamartine a farm, and a house in the town.

The Government emigrant-ship *Queen of England*, 1250 tons, Captain M. Nolan, sailed from Liverpool on Friday, the 18th inst., for Sydney, New South Wales, with 429 emigrants, under charge of Surgeon Superintendent Ambrose Newbold.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for 1858 fell little short of £130,000. The income (says the *Watchman*) will enable the society to carry on with confidence the desired enlargement of the missions in China, India, and elsewhere.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified to her Majesty's Government that the regulations for the use of lights and fog-signals on board ships, established by the British Admiralty, have been adopted in the Royal and merchant navies of Sweden.

The students of Berlin recently solicited the Prince Regent to be allowed to organise a procession by torchlight in his honour, on the occasion of his birthday. But the Prince has refused; from regard for the King he will not sanction any sort of joyous celebration.

The National Portrait Gallery has had a fresh addition made to it by the purchase of a full-length picture of Charles I., by Mytens. A companion painting of Queen Henrietta Maria has been recently sold to a private purchaser.

The Earl of Airlie was installed as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, on Thursday afternoon, with the usual formalities, and in the presence of a distinguished assembly of the citizens and students.

The double election of Prince Alexander Jean I. in Moldavia and Wallachia has had a precedent. In the early part of the present century the two hospodarial crowns were held together, from 1806 to the peace of Tilsit, by Prince Constantine Upsilanti.

By an ordinance voted by the city of Hamburg, yachts and pleasure-boats belonging to clubs or private individuals are free from all navigation dues when they enter the port or leave it without merchandise on board.

Two young ladies belonging to Newburyport, U.S., a short time since, wishing to go from Lowell to Lawrence, preferred skates and the Merrimack to the cars and railroad, and made the passage of ten miles in forty minutes. For a portion of the way there was a strong head-wind.

A despatch from Hamburg, dated Monday, states that a collier brig, believed to be from Hartlepool or Stockton, was observed to founder on the Outer Light Ship. The weather being very rough at the time, no assistance could be rendered to the crew, every one of whom perished.

A Defence Association of the Master Spinners of Preston was reorganised on Monday. This association ceased to exist after the close of the "lock out" of 1853-4, and it is now formed afresh in consequence of a dispute between a Preston firm and their workpeople.

M. Perny, Roman Catholic Pro-vicar at Canton, has arrived at Marseilles from Rome. This prelate, who has resided twenty-two years in the extreme east, has adopted the costume of a Chinese mandarin. His head is shaved, and he wears a long tail from the summit of the head.

Measures are said to be in contemplation by the Council of the Horticultural Society for immediately appointing a superintendent to manage the garden at Chiswick as a strictly experimental establishment, and to take charge of the exhibitions in London.

It is stated that the French Government have received intimation from China that the Emperor refuses to ratify that clause of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin which refers to facilities for the extension of the opium trade.

The *Southern Reporter* states that Mr. Currie, the sculptor of the Park monument, recently inaugurated at Selkirk, has been intrusted with the execution of a monument to be erected to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, at his birthplace, in Ettrick.

According to a new regulation, the journals at Constantinople are henceforth to be subjected to the same régime as those in France—namely, that, if they receive three warnings, the last will entail a suspension for a certain period.

The editor of the *Delhi Gazette* mentions that one year has elapsed since he returned to rebuild his establishment, which was totally destroyed in the mutinies. Within that time he has reorganised the press, re-established his paper, and obtained for it a circulation higher than it has ever reached before.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY ARRANGEMENT.

It is hardly to be supposed that the proposed arrangement for the future location of the Royal Academy on the Burlington House estate should be suffered to be carried out without some investigation on the part of the public, or without some strictures from artists whose interests, as a body, will be so deeply affected by this transaction. When the announcement was first made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of an amicable settlement of this long-agitated question, people were so glad to hear that they were not to be turned out of their National Gallery that they paid little heed to the conditions upon which the threatened ejection was bought off, and artists have been hitherto too busy preparing for the exhibitions to think of anything else. But let not this neglect continue. The Royal Academy question is *per se* of even deeper importance than that of the National Gallery. The latter only concerns the disposition of a limited collection of works of art, the production of past ages; the former involves the future of art in this country, and the status and fortunes of its professors.

Is the monopoly of the Royal Academy to be perpetuated to all time, without hope of qualification or restriction; its field of operation being increased tenfold, and this through the bounty of the Crown, or rather at the cost of the public? Those are the questions to be decided, and decided shortly. If decided in the affirmative, those who consider that they have suffered wrong at the hands of the self-elected forty must continue to suffer on with the satisfaction of knowing that the tyranny under which they groan will be ten times as sweeping and ten times more potent than before.

The Royal Academy found a zealous and eloquent advocate the other day in Lord Lyndhurst, himself the son of an artist of eminence. His Lordship came out strong in their behalf—perhaps a little too strong, for nobody can have heard or read his speech without perceiving that it was precisely that of a *nisi prius* lawyer—onesided throughout, and so glaring in its perversions of fact, so illogical in its deductions as almost to carry its own answer along with it. We will not scrutinise all these statements; we will not weigh all the glowing eulogiums with which they were interlarded; we will not investigate what the Royal Academy has done for the elevation and promotion of art in this country, and what has been done, and what might have been done, that it has not accomplished; we will take the matter simply in a financial point of view, and, looking upon the Royal Academy as a close corporation, deriving its chief income from an annual exhibition of pictures, we ask what claim it has to the exclusive enjoyment of Crown property for this purpose; and whether it is just to other exhibiting bodies of artists that it should start with, and continue to enjoy to all time, this manifest advantage over them? We need hardly remark that when Lord Lyndhurst described the Royal Academy as being self-supporting he talked mere nonsense. Established and “supported by Royal munificence” (in the words of Sir Joshua Reynolds, “there was a grant of £5000 to start with”), endowed with premises rent free, and having an annual income averaging £7000 a-year from exhibitions, nine-tenths of the contents of which are contributed by non-members, to say nothing of bequests and other acquisitions and sources of income, it has been no more self-supporting than the pensioner, the sinecurist, the parish pauper, or any other parasite class, who live upon the industry and bounty of the general community. Yet it is to a mendicant corporation of this kind that the Government, if the Parliament and the people do not prevent it, are about to give in fee-simple a large site of public ground, ten times as extensive as that which they now occupy on sufferance as tenants-at-will of the Crown; and with ludicrous complacency their noble advocate spoke of the liberality of the Royal Academy in proposing to build a house for themselves upon their own ground (which it will be when it is given to them) at their own expense. Even Lord Derby seemed to be ashamed of the business, and hinted that the Royal Academy were a little too greedy in their demands, whilst Lord Monteagle plainly intimated that the Crown had no right to give away land purchased with public money without the consent of the public. Let the public, then, look to it; let artists look to it too.

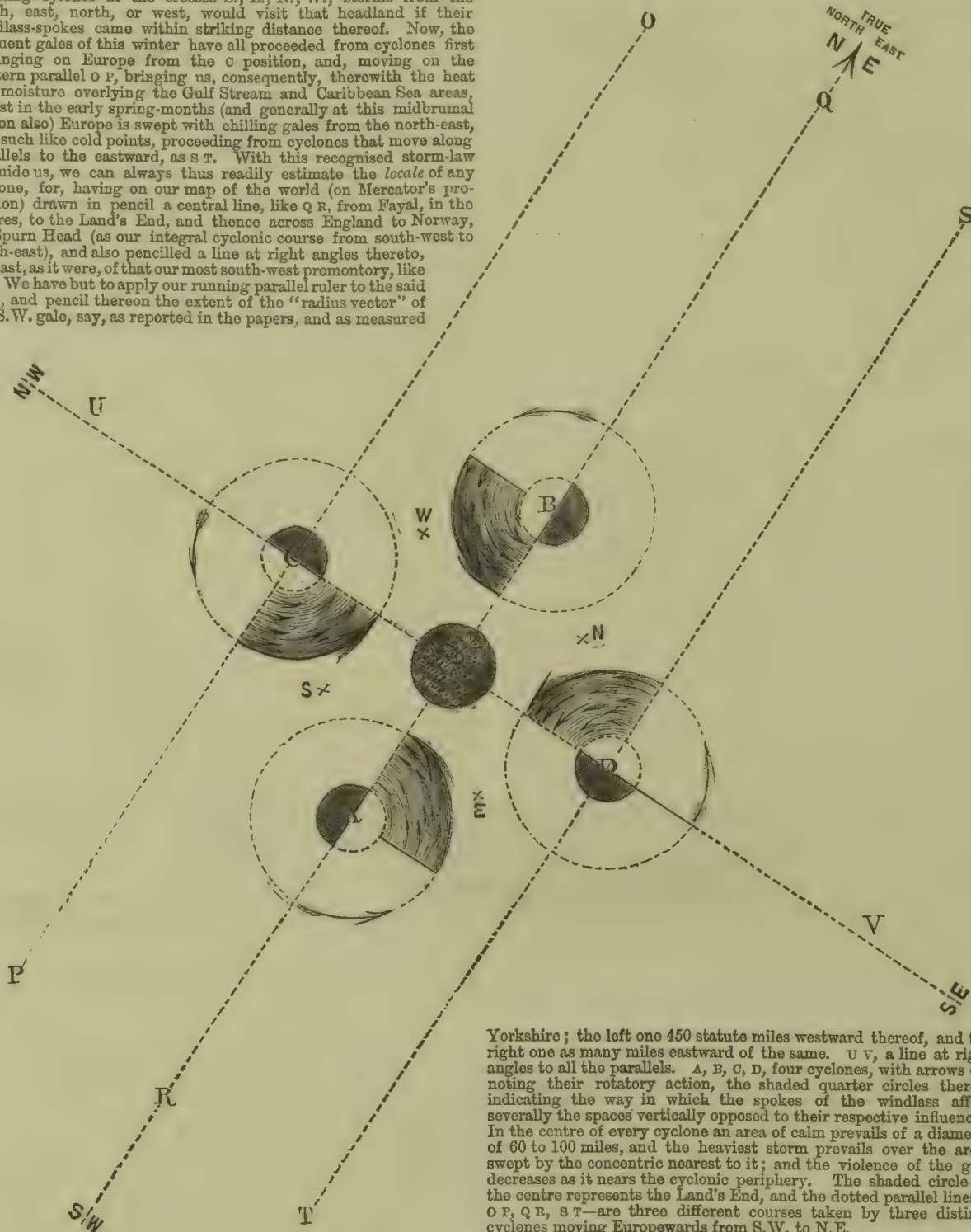
Is it not notorious that the Royal Academy, as an exhibiting body, meets but a very small proportion of the requirements of the arts in this respect, and that in spite of the terror of its exclusive regulations, or rather perhaps in consequence of them, numerous other societies have started up, entirely self-supporting, as exhibiting corporations. Will Lord Derby pretend to ignore the existence of these bodies?—will he deny their useful influence upon art?—will he dare to repudiate their claims to participate, according to their degree, in any proposed disposition of public property for the encouragement and promotion of art? The Water-Colour Society, we are glad to see, has already preferred its claim to such participation in an able and temperate memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of which is now before us. The framers of this memorial show the important service which this society has done to the arts generally by the instruction afforded, and the example set in its own peculiar field; they show that through its influence “the art of painting in water colours has taken a deep root in this country, has attained to its present eminence in the great exhibitions of Europe, and attracted marked attention from its distinctive national character;” they show that “this society was formed in consequence of the inability of the Royal Academy to foster water-colour art in its infancy;” and that, “although the Royal Academy has numbered amongst its members many of great eminence who have occasionally practised water-colour painting, yet those who paint only in water colours are excluded from any participation in the honours of that institution;” they show, further, that whilst “education in the Royal Academy is confined to the professional student, painters in water colours are the chief instructors of the public;” and they therefore claim for the Society of Water-Colour Painters to be “regarded by the public as supplementary in its character to the Royal Academy,” and, as a “national recognition of the value and usefulness of the art of painting in water colours,” they “humbly request that they may have assigned to them, on the Burlington House estate, a site fit for the erection of a gallery for public exhibitions, which, from the nature and comparatively small size of paintings in water colours, needs but a very moderate space, this society bearing the cost of such erection, and, if the Government should think fit, paying also a ground rent, or otherwise, for the space so occupied.”

We heartily concur in this very reasonable and modest request, which we do not think the Government can make any pretence to refuse. We will add that we see in this particular case one of many which, with equal justice, may be, and probably will be, made for a share in similar advantages. We sincerely trust all these claims will be taken into generous and dispassionate consideration, and that a disposition may be made of our recent eligible purchase in Piccadilly for the promotion of the fine arts generally, and not for the advantage of any particular body or bodies connected with their exercise.

THE MILD WINTER OF 1858-9.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WHY has the weather of late been so unusually mild? This is a question which has been asked by thousands. Let me give your readers, illustratively, a physical answer thereto. It is now an axiomatic truth that all winds partaking of the character of a storm, though they seemingly blow directly upon us, yet do they virtually proceed from cyclones or wind-circles, whose diameters vary from 700 to 1000 miles, and which, in our hemisphere, always come Europewards from intertropical regions in one direction—viz., from S.W. to N.E., the axial movement of every cyclone being the reverse of that observed in winding up a watch, rotating in fact, as it does, from west to east, by the south. In this Diagram the circles A, B, C, D represent the centres of cyclones, whence would blow on the Land's End gales from the following points of the compass, provided their action, or “radius vector,” reached that promontory—viz., from C, a south-west, from D, a north-east, from A, a south-east, and from B, a north-west gale; and from the intermediately-supposed gyrating cyclones at the crosses S, E, N, W., storms from the south, east, north, or west, would visit that headland if their windlass-spokes came within striking distance thereof. Now, the frequent gales of this winter have all proceeded from cyclones first impinging on Europe from the C position, and, moving on the western parallel O P, bringing us, consequently, therewith the heat and moisture overlying the Gulf Stream and Caribbean Sea areas, whilst in the early spring-months (and generally at this midbrumal season also) Europe is swept with chilling gales from the north-east, and such like cold points, proceeding from cyclones that move along parallels to the eastward, as S T. With this recognised storm-law to guide us, we can always thus readily estimate the *locale* of any cyclone, for, having on our map of the world (on Mercator's projection) drawn in pencil a central line, like Q R, from Fayal, in the Azores, to the Land's End, and thence across England to Norway, by Spurn Head (as our integral cyclonic course from south-west to north-east), and also pencilled a line at right angles thereto, abreast, as it were, of that our most south-west promontory, like U V. We have but to apply our running parallel ruler to the said map, and pencil thereon the extent of the “radius vector” of the S.W. gale, say, as reported in the papers, and as measured



Yorkshire; the left one 450 statute miles westward thereof, and the right one as many miles eastward of the same. U V, a line at right angles to all the parallels. A, B, C, D, four cyclones, with arrows denoting their rotatory action, the shaded quarter circles thereof indicating the way in which the spokes of the windlass affect severally the spaces vertically opposed to their respective influences. In the centre of every cyclone an area of calm prevails of a diameter of 60 to 100 miles, and the heaviest storm prevails over the areas swept by the concentric nearest to it; and the violence of the gale decreases as it nears the cyclonic periphery. The shaded circle in the centre represents the Land's End, and the dotted parallel lines—O R, Q R, S T—are three different courses taken by three distinct cyclones moving Europewards from S.W. to N.E.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF URICONIUM.

We have previously noticed (says the *Manchester Guardian*) the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium, now the village of Wroxeter, on the Severn, and on the ancient Watling-street, about six miles from Shrewsbury. One particular object of antiquity, a portion of a wall of Roman architecture, about 20 feet high and 100 feet long, still remains. On the 3rd of January last the excavations were commenced under the direction of Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., of London, and Dr. H. Johnston, of Shrewsbury; since which time several hundred feet of the original walls have been traced. The portion of the site excavated is in the immediate vicinity of the old wall standing above ground, and the trench was dug 14 feet deep to the foundations. The walls were followed for a considerable length, and the excavations formed a parallelogram 226 feet by 27. In this portion some very beautiful specimens of tessellated pavement have been found, besides several silver and other coins of the reigns of Nero, Trajan, Domitian, Antoninus, Pius, Valens, Constantine, Theodosius, &c. Numerous chaste specimens of Samian ware have been picked up, on one of which may be traced the letters E L S I, being evidently the work of the Roman potter, Celsi. Bronze rings, fibulae, axe heads, roofing slates with the original nails still attached, an iron tripod, horns and tusks of the red deer and wild boar, together with numerous other relics, have come to light. On Wednesday week, however, the most important discovery yet made gladdened the eyes of the explorers. About 40 feet from the west end of the old wall a trench was opened, running at right angles therewith, in cutting which the excavators discovered a portion of a hypocaust, or furnace-chamber, whence heat was conveyed through pipes in the walls to all parts of the building, and especially to the baths. This hypocaust is not yet fully traced; it is semicircular in appearance; the exterior wall is two feet thick, the outside being plastered with strong concrete, coloured red; in the interior are three pillars, formed of square quarries, which probably supported a floor. Portions of the ashes of the fuel used, and some soot, were found in the interior. There is ample evidence discovered to show that the ancient city of the Cornavil was destroyed by fire. Mr. Wright and other antiquaries describe the excavations at Wroxeter as the most important undertaking of the kind ever yet commenced in England.

CONSULS.—The Queen has approved of M. Jules Barthelemy Lombard as Consul at Calcutta; M. Pierre Victor Mauboussin as Consul at Liverpool; M. Edouard Adolphe Joseph Casimir Toppel as Consul at Edinburgh; and of M. Henri Patrice Hippolyte Vermont as Consul at Glasgow, for the Emperor of the French. Her Majesty has also approved of Don Hipolito de Uriarte as Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, for the Queen of Spain. The Queen has also approved of Mr. Robert Dowling as Consul at Cork for the United States of America.

DEATH OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY.—The death of Gezo, the slave-hunting King of Dahomey, whose barbaric magnificence and horrible destruction of human life have been so strikingly described by African travellers, is announced to have taken place, and eight hundred slaves are said to have been slaughtered as a funeral sacrifice. He has been succeeded by his son, who follows in his father's footsteps, and has already commenced a slave hunting expedition.

CHLOROFORM.—Whatever dread a person may at first feel to inhale a dose of chloroform nearly always vanishes with the first trial. Our consciousness is always destroyed in natural sleep, and we voluntarily yield ourselves up to it night after night without compunction or regret! The only real difference between this and anæsthetic sleep is that we yield ourselves up to the former to cure corporeal fatigue, and that experience has made us so familiar with it that we resign ourselves confidently to its embraces; to the latter we submit for relief from physical pain; but, in default of experience, we dread to do so. The objection that chloroform has produced, and may again produce, death, is by far the most valid, and one which demands the gravest consideration. It must be remembered, however, that when we hear from time to time about fatal cases, no mention is made of the thousands of instances in which chloroform is constantly given with impunity and with the happiest results. The uninitiated may be led to suppose that it is seldom given; and, when it is, only at considerable hazard. The truth is, that this agent has been administered in Europe and America probably hundreds of thousands of times, and the reputed deaths collected from all these quarters are very little over half a hundred. Although used most extensively to abate the pangs of maternity, there has not in these cases been a single death recorded when the agent was administered by a qualified medical man. It may, we think, be affirmed without exaggeration that every one who starts on a railway journey encounters an almost unequal risk; and the proportionate number of accidents which occur from sea-bathing and skating are annually greater. The danger, indeed, of inhaling chloroform is fractional, while the benefit it confers on humanity is incalculable. The science of anæsthetics is yet young. Further experience will probably still further diminish the slight risk which anæsthesia entails.—*Household Words.*

THE LATE COLONEL TAIT.—It is well worthy of notice that Colonel Tait, C.B., brother of the Bishop of London, whose death has just taken place, rendered great service at the passage of the Chenab River by Sir Joseph Thackwell. This excellent officer was the first to cross that difficult river at the head of his regiment, the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, in which enterprise some troopers found a watery grave. He secured the ford of Ghurreeku Puttan, over which reinforcements were to cross—a matter of overwhelming importance, and contributed much towards the successful termination of the action of Sadoolapore, where the Sikh army under Sher Singh was repulsed with great loss by Thackwell's small detachment.

HUNTING THE WILD BOAR.—“A grand battue, which lasted two days,” says the *Moniteur de la Côte-d'Or*, “has taken place in the forest of Magny-Lambert, under the superintendence of the proper authorities. On the first day two wild boars were shot, and on the following day not less than five.”

A letter from Naples says:—“Last week Vesuvius was the scene of a deplorable event. An American, who, it is said, had the evening before received disastrous news from home, threw himself, in the presence of a number of persons, into a current of lava. His body was almost instantly consumed.”

THE YOHAMITE FALLS,
CALIFORNIA.

THE discovery of gold some years ago in California necessarily invested that country with a great interest; but it was an interest of so peculiar and absorbing a nature that little beyond the auriferous capabilities of the region were thought of. Its vast riches, independently of its mere gold production, its great resources, and the general features of the whole country, are neither sufficiently known nor rightly appreciated. Apart from its mineral abundance, it is a fact that there is hardly any country so bountifully endowed with agricultural advantages, more productive in its soil, or finer in its climate. The atmosphere is clear, and there are no violent extremes of heat and cold. The scenery of the country is of the most varied description. In the interior there flourishes a vast and magnificent vegetation, not of the luxuriant and overgrowing kind commonly met with in tropical regions; on the contrary, the country in general consists of fine, open, fruitful valleys, dotted here and there with clusters of large trees, something like an English park; or of mountainous regions more or less covered with forest vegetation, which is partly evergreen. In the spring wild flowers, in endless variety of sizes, forms, and colours, cover the hills and valleys; and the most delicate and rare flowers cultivated in Europe as hothouse or garden plants are here found in the greatest variety and boundless profusion. Among the most extraordinary of all vegetable phenomena is the *Wellingtonia gigantea*, or mammoth-tree, unrivalled in size, and most beautiful in its growth, rising to heights varying from 250 and 350 to 450 feet, displaying a stem from 30 to 45 in diameter. In our present Number we give illustrations of two of the great features of Californian scenery—the Yohamite Valley and the Yohamite Falls. In the Mariposa county is situated the Yohamite Valley. This valley is most fertile in its nature, is evergreen, ornamented with immense trees, and watered by a beautiful clear stream. It is surrounded by rocks, some of which rise perpendicularly to a height of upwards of 3000 feet. At one extremity the River Merced enters the valley over the rocks, precipitating itself 3100 feet into the depths below. This is accomplished by one great plunge of 2100 feet, and two other minor ones of 200, and 400 feet respectively. It is by far the highest waterfall in the



THE YOHAMITE FALLS (2700 FEET HIGH), MARIPOSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

world, rolling a volume of water equal, during the rains, to the Thames at Richmond, and tumbling it sheer down over a precipice of the immense height above described. We are indebted for the illustration of the Valley and Falls, as well as for the slight sketch of the features and resources of this yet undeveloped region, which we have given above, to a book by Mr. Ernest Seyd, entitled "California and its Resources—a Work for the Merchant, the Capitalist, and the Emigrant," which has been recently published by Trübner and Co., of Paternoster-row. For variety of description and comprehensiveness of detail it would be difficult to find a book more interesting or more worthy of attention than this small but carefully written and well got-up volume.

TO WHAT DOES NATURE OWE ITS POETRY.—What is it that imparts to nature its poetry? Is it not in nature itself? No; it is in mind that it lives and breathes; external nature is but its storehouse of subjects and models; and it is not until these are called up as images, and invested with "the light that never was on land or sea," that they cease to be of earth, earthy, and form the ethereal stuff of which the visions of the poet are made. Nature is a vast tablet, inscribed with signs, each of which has its own significance, and becomes poetry in the mind when read; and geology is simply the key by which myriads of these signs, hitherto undecipherable, can be unlocked and pursued, and thus a new province added to the poetical domain. We are told by travellers that the rocks of the wilderness of Sinai are lettered over with strange characters, inscribed during the forty years' wanderings of Israel. They testify in their very existence of a remote past, when the cloud of overshadowed tabernacle rose amid the tents of the desert; and who shall dare say whether to the scholar who could dive into their hidden meanings they might not be found charged with the very songs sung of old by Moses and by Miriam, when the sea rolled over the pride of Egypt? To the geologist every rock bears its inscription engraved in ancient hieroglyphic characters, that tell of the Creator's journeyings of old, of the laws which he gave, the tabernacles which he reared, and the marvels which he wrought—of mute prophecies wrapped up in type and symbol—of earth gulfs that opened, and of reptiles that flew—of fiery plagues that devastated on the dry land, and of hosts more numerous than that of Pharaoh, that "sank like lead in the mighty waters;" and, having in some degree mastered the occult meanings of these strange hieroglyphics, we must be permitted to refer, in asserting the poetry of our science, to the sublime revelations with which they are charged, and the vivid imagery which they conjure up.—*Forthcoming Work by the late Hugh Miller.*



THE YOHAMITE VALLEY.

FINE ARTS.

THE INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

THIS young art-republic comes out in great force this year at the Portland Gallery. The exhibition just opened comprises six hundred works, the general average of which is a long way in advance of any previous displays in the same quarter, whilst not a few of them present no ordinary claims to attention. This is very creditable to a society established on a commonwealth system, and which has been from the commencement entirely self-supporting. It is also a gratifying evidence of the increasing and improving taste of the public, by whose patronage the body of artists here associated have been encouraged every year to greater and higher efforts. Of course, as on previous occasions, a very large proportion of the works exhibited are landscapes,—of which the family of Williams, Percy, Boddington, and Co. contribute the lion's share, and with more of variety and invention than we have hitherto found in them; but there is also a very fair sprinkling of figure subjects, some of which are well entitled to commendation. We shall begin with mentioning a few works of this class.

The Underhills—Frederick and William—claim notice first, by the importance and prominence of the contributions put forward by them. These artists paint very much alike, usually, in their little domestic groups of fishermen, birdcatchers, and other rustics; and on the present occasion they have diversified their joint display each by a severer and more ambitious order, in which they are again very much alike, between themselves, but very distinct from their respective previous efforts. Frederick Underhill's "Rose of Lucerna" (167) is a pretty group of a pedlar girl offering trinkets and toys for sale to some young people of about her own age, whose fingers seem to be itching to buy them. The pendant to this picture is "The Young Fisherman" (178), by W. Underhill, a clever group of children, on the banks of a stream. In both we remark a clearer and brighter style of colouring than we have generally found in these artists. "The Jew's Harp" (1), by W. Underhill, for instance, compared with the above, is dark and muddy; and there is, besides, a hardness of outline which is by no means agreeable. His "Young Poachers" (120), again, is pleasanter in treatment. Passing by F. Underhill's clever "Seacoast" (96), let us now say a word of the two historic efforts painted by these artists, to which we have already alluded. Frederick's shows us a group of six unfortunates buffeted about on the waters, some at the point of death, on "A Raft" (111)—a painful subject, reminding us too palpably of Gericault's well-known *Wreck of the Medusa*. William adopts "The Death of Abel" (54) as his subject, and produces an academy study, crudely painted after a *pose-plastique*. The colouring in both these works is brown, dingy, and unhealthy. Let us hope for something better next time if further ventures are made in the same line.

"Samuel" (363), by Bell Smith, the secretary, is a striking picture; remarkably elegant in character and charming in colour. The young prophet is represented as just starting up on hearing the second summons of the Lord, and with one hand raised, and his delicate blue eyes upturned, with an expression full of infantine awe, appears to be uttering the words "Speak, for thy servant heareth." He is clad in a simple white drapery, falling in easy folds; and his golden hair hangs in light clusters round his interesting face, which, seen from the doorway opposite, as you enter, it is impossible to pass unnoticed.

Another interesting head is that of "Night" (507), by J. Edgell Collins—a female profile: fine face, with intellectual and impassioned expression, looking up at the stars in a dark, clear sky; but the drawing of the right hand—seen inside—upon which the head rests, is certainly slovenly, uncertain, and, as we should say, "out."

But we have been flying all round the rooms at a sad pace, noticing only a few prominent objects; we must now return to a more progressive course. Credit is due to J. D. Watson for his very clever child group, "Left in Charge" (6). The expression of the little rustic girl, who has the charge of the sleeping infant, is an admirable study; added to which, the picture is well painted.

"The Rehearsal" (78), by J. T. Hixon, shows us a mountebank, in the green-room of a booth, teaching various accomplishments, as smoking, &c., to a small monkey, who is perched on the top of a barrel; a whip in the man's right hand, held partly out of the pupil's sight, indicates that if gentle means do not succeed, others can be resorted to. Altogether, a smart little affair.

G. Armfield exhibits his usual talent in animal painting in "Spaniels and Woodcocks" (113), and "The Death of the Stag" (180). P. A. Morris also has a deer subject, "The Revenge" (194), in which we have a dead stag lying prostrate in the foreground, his conqueror walking proudly off, with head erect, to rejoin the females of the herd, who are looking on from a distance. There is some merit and attractiveness in this production, in which, however, Landseer's inspiration is too obviously apparent.

"Early Lovers" (319), by F. Smallfield, is a realisation of an observation by Carlyle, "In every well-conditioned stripling, as I conjecture, there already blooms a certain Paradise, cheered by some fairest Eve;" an idea more amply set forth by Hood:—

'Twas twilight, and I bade you go;
But still you held me fast.
It was the time of roses,
We plucked them as we passed.

The "well-conditioned stripling" is represented leaning over a stile, peering with intent, smiling, admiring gaze into the face of a young ordinary-looking girl, who, clasping his hand, seems fully to reciprocate the sentiment. The subject is one in which there is danger of becoming absurd; but Mr. Smallfield escapes this danger, and is almost impressive. The composition is decidedly ingenious, and the working out highly satisfactory. The colour is remarkable for warmth, richness, and solidity.

"The Discovery after the Duel" (431), by M. J. Lawless, is a tragic incident, told with great dramatic effect, and an air of mediæval romance. The scene is the flat roof of the keep of an ancient castle, where a fatal duel has recently taken place. A female, the wife or lover of the vanquished cavalier, has first discovered his prostrate body, which, by the way, is well foreshortened, and lifts her eyes to Heaven in unavailing grief. In the background is a man leaning over the battlements, waving his handkerchief, and alarming the neighbourhood. A second rapier, lying on the ground besides the corpse, tells of the manner of his death and the hasty flight of his victor; and a few dry leaves of ivy scattered about complete the suggestive poetry of the situation.

We will not extend our detailed notice further at present, but, taking a hasty glance at the landscape department, we see much to admire in Walter Williams's "Reminiscences of a Sea storm at Hastings" (26); H. Moore's "Gathering Bark" (34); J. Peel's "October Morning" (53); A. Gilbert's "South Coast—Weather Clearing" (359), and "A Summer Evening" (399), and A. W. Williams's "Loading Hay, near Winchelsea, Sussex," and much to startle, also, whilst we admire, in J. G. Naise's hard, intense, and very elaborately-painted "Le Creuse Harbour, Island of Sark."

LORD CANNING.—On Saturday last was published a despatch from Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, dated from Allahabad, July 6, 1898, vindicating his Council in India in respect to certain unfavourable comments made on their conduct in this country, in the course of which he says:—"I desire to say that the support which I received from my honourable colleagues, all and each, from the first beginning of the mutinies up to the time when I left Calcutta, and became separated from the Council, was constant and zealous, and that it was uniformly given with that frankness and independence of judgment without which co-operation in Council is worthless."

The French papers appear much impressed with the proceedings taken in this country in respect of its Navy; at the magnitude of our resources, and at the extent of the operations which these resources permit us to undertake. A Parisian journal declares that all the dockyards of all the maritime powers in the world could not, even by combining their efforts, accomplish in a single year what we propose to effect before this time twelvemonth—viz., the construction of twenty-six powerful men-of-war, including fifteen line-of-battle ships.

CHESS.

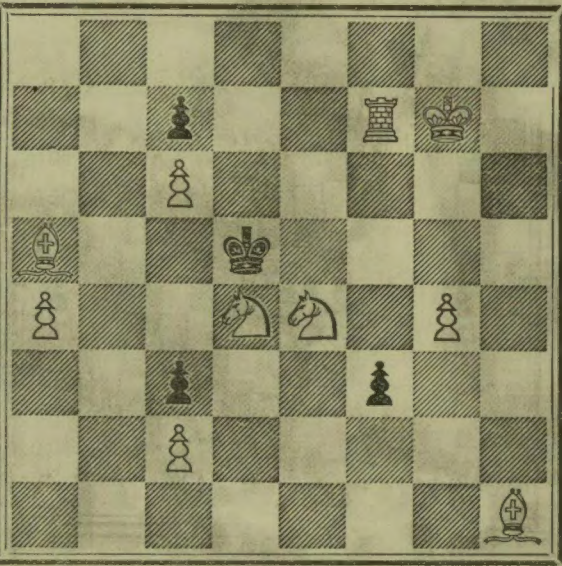
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NICKER.—We never heard of a game being so played. You might as well ask if an amateur, having first been told the solution of our Chess problem this week, were to send us the moves, he could fairly lay claim to having solved it?
BLACK PRINCE.—Certainly, if they are deserving notice.
TARWITZ, Liverpool.—You are probably right. At the point in question, when the German Handbuch dismisses the game as drawn, we have always thought the first player has the best of it. Your particular variation shall be examined.
J. P., Waterstone, must be joking, to call the two moves sent us a solution of Problem 787.
MONITOR.—1. No. "Avoid useless checks" is a very prudent maxim. 2. Your solution is altogether wrong.
J. J. R., Liverpool.—The problems in question are, though promising, not up to our mark. In future, bearing in mind that we have hundreds of these problems passing through our hands constantly, you will perhaps be good enough to number your diagrams.
W. H. A. A.—It is a mooted question.
J. ARMSTRONG.—No; very dishonourable in either case.
G. D., of R.—1. Your solution is correct. 2. The rule regarding a plurality of Queens, Rooks, Bishops, and Knights, has undergone no change for many years. A player is entitled to claim a piece of any denomination he chooses for every Pawn he advances to the eighth square, without regard to the number of pieces he has already on the board.
I. C.—Hardly up to standard.
I. C. S., J. C. S.—Ineligible.
C. W. S., Nailsworth.—It is legal to have half a dozen Queens, Rooks, Bishops, or Knights on the board at once, if you can get them.
THOMAS JONES.—Assuredly not. Get some friend acquainted with the game to teach you the moves, at present you know at most only the names of the men.
M. S. is desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence. Address M. S., Coal Island, Danganon, Tyrone county, Ireland.
W. S. P.—1. It shall be examined. 2. Merely address your communications to the Editor; the direction you adopt is unusual, and opposed to the rule adopted by correspondents to a public journal.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 786, by Miranda, A. Lady, the Northern Girl, A. Lancashire Witch, Jerry, M. P., I. M., of Sherburn, A. T. V. S. S., C. B. W., T. E. T., K. R. N. T. W. B. S. T., I. D., R. W., C. C., B. L. E., R. S. of Malines, 100, E. W. N., R. G., R. C. B., C. S. M., Czar, I. B., Georgy, Bumble, T. Addison, F. W. P., I. G., Sally, Peterkin, O. P. Q., Delta, Maggy, R. B., N. C., Dyot, Winifred, Major B., Rector, Medicus, Bois Guilbert, Lex, Omicron, Philo-Chess, Nemo, Rex, Barry, Niger, Derevon, E. G. E., I. P., R. S. W., M. P. O., London; C. W. S., Nailsworth; A. Member of the Sligo Chess Club, Quits, Quidnunc, A. Member of the St. George's, Omega, Felix, Hernandez, B. N. W., B. P. Q., R. Piggy, Mr. Partington, Andrew, Max, Larry, D. D., Bombardier, A. Refugee, Sligo, Old Salt, A. German, Schoolboy, Miller of Exton, T. J. of Hanworth, are correct. All others are wrong.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 787, by Iota, Henry, P. T. G., I. B., L. S. D., Quidnunc, Derevon, F. T., Derby; C. S., Richmond; C. P. J., Yoxford; Mrs. P. Larry, F. R. S., Winifred, Julius, O. P. Q., Omicron, Peterkin, Bumble, Northern Girl, Antony, Rex, F. F. G., M. O., Lionel, Sidmouth, Czar, W. W., N. C., H. S., Bombardier, Rector, Old Indian, A. Clerk, Etonensis, Salisbury, Perry, George, Anne, Felix, 1893, Semper Idem, Major B., W. S. P., are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 788.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

An instructive Game between Messrs. ANDERSEN and DE RIVIERE.

(King's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (M. De R.)	BLACK (HEIT. A.)	WHITE (M. De R.)	BLACK (HEIT. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. K R to K sq	K R to K B sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. P to K B 3rd	Q R to K Kt 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th (a)	24. R to K 4th (d)	P to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to Q 4th (b)	P to Q 3rd	25. P to Q R 4th	Kt to K 3rd
5. P takes K P	K B P takes P	26. P to Q R 5th	K to Q Kt 2nd
6. Q to Q 5th	Q to K 2nd	27. P takes P (e)	P takes P
7. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3rd	28. K R to Q B 4th	K R to Q sq
8. Q takes K P	P to Q 4th	29. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K B 5th
9. B takes P	B takes B	30. K Kt to K B 6th	Q R takes P (ch)
10. Q takes B	Kt to K B 3rd	31. K to K R sq	Q R to Kt 7th
11. B takes Kt	P takes B	32. Q R to K Kt sq	Kt takes Kt (f)
12. Castles (c)	P takes P	33. Kt takes Kt	K R to Q 2nd (g)
13. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 3rd	34. Kt to K B 6th	P to K 5th (h)
14. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q takes Q	35. Q R to K sq	Q R Ks K R P (ch)
15. Kt takes Q B P (ch)	K to Q 2nd	36. K to Kt sq	K R to K Kt 2nd (ch)
16. Kt takes Q	B to Q 3rd		
17. Q R to Q sq	Q R to K B sq	37. K to B sq	Q R to K R 8th (ch)
18. K Kt to Q 2nd	K to Q B sq	38. K to K 2nd	P takes P (ch)
19. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt sq	39. K to Q 2nd	K R to K Kt th (ch)
20. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K B 2nd		
21. P to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q sq		

And White surrendered.

- (a) This is a very hazardous counter-move, and one which, if properly met, usually ends in the discomfiture of the adopter.
(b) The best reply; play as Black can, he must fight now at disadvantage for a long time.
(c) P to K 6th would have been still more embarrassing for the second player.
(d) A good move, but K Kt to Q B 4th looks a better one; in that case, had Black ventured to take the K B Pawn he would have been defeated off-hand.
(e) To gain Kt to Q B 5th is preferable; as, indeed, does the more obvious step shutting in the King by playing P to Q B 6th (ch).
(f) It is pretty obvious that Black could not take the Q Kt P with safety.
(g) Taking the Q Kt P would have been dangerous, and taking the Kt fatal, to him.
(h) This saving clause appears to have been unforeseen by White.

GAME PLAYED BY MESSRS. MORPHY AND ANDERSEN.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Q B takes P	Q to K 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. K B takes Kt	Q B to K B 5th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	13. Kt to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K Kt 2nd	14. K B to Q 5th	Kt to Q sq
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	15. K B takes Q Kt P	Kt takes B
6. P to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	16. Q takes Kt	P to Q R 4th
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	17. B takes Q P	B takes Q P (ch)
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 3rd	18. P takes B	Q takes B
9. Kt takes K Kt P	Q takes Kt	19. R to K B 7th (ch)	
10. K B takes K B P	K to Q sq		

And wins.

ANOTHER GAME BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	12. Q B takes P	Q B to K R 6th
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	13. P takes B	Kt takes Q P
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K Kt 2nd	14. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 7th (ch)
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	15. K to K B 2nd	Q takes B (ch)
6. P to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	16. K takes Kt	Q to K Kt 4th
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	17. Q R to K sq	B to K R 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd (a)	18. Q to Q 5th	K R to K sq (ch)
9. Kt takes K Kt P	P takes K P	19. K to Q sq	
10. K B takes K B P	K to Q sq		

And Black resigns.

(a) This is upon a par with Black's eighth move in the preceding game, and is such play as we look for in a player who takes the odds of a knight from Mr. Andersen.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1099.—By W. C. S.

White: K at K Kt 4th, R at Q 6th, Kt at Q Kt 7th, Ps at Q B 4th and Q Kt 5th.
Black: K at K 4th, P at Q Kt 3rd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1100.

This position, so admirably calculated to exemplify the power of a Queen, has been often published, not unfrequently in error; but, as Mr. Kling has devised a new solution, we are tempted "To stale a little more."

White: King at Q B 6th, Q at Q B 4th.

Black: King at Q R 8th.

White, playing first, engages to give mate in eleven moves without moving his King.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

APRIL.

HUNTING may now be considered over, for although the master of her Majesty's staghounds still keeps up, if the weather proves propitious, the time-honoured custom of a stag-hunt on Easter Monday, the welkin no longer rings with the rich and deep-toned voices of the foxhound, which "fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth." While upon the subject of "calf-hunting," we cannot refrain from giving an account of an Epping Hunt we were present at, and which for fun, life, and absurdity, beat anything we ever saw. The event came off some forty years ago. Easter, as usual, had set in with its easterly winds, and the Monday was a regular "cat-and-dog pouring day." The unpromising appearance of the weather, however, did not dismay the would-be sportsmen; for from nine till twelve o'clock the road from Whitechapel to Woodford was lined with carriages of every form and description, from the barouche and four down to the taxed cart; and an incredible number of horsemen, among whom were many Cockney Nimrods—in smart red coats, corduroy breeches, top boots, and long spurs—each cantering his hired Bucephalus to attract the attention of the assembled multitude. A number of temporary booths—for the sale of liquors, ham, beef, bread and cheese, periwinkles, buns, cakes, tarts, ginger beer, imperial pop, cyder—were erected on the forest, each distinguished by a sporting sign—"The Hare and Hounds," "Fox," "Reindeer," "White Hart," "French Horn," "Stag," &c. About midday the deer, which had travelled in his own carriage from the Bush at Wanstead, was uncared, his branching antlers being decorated with gaudy-coloured ribbons. After a few minutes' law, the hounds, a "motley crew," were laid on. Away went horses, sportsmen, deer, and hounds towards Buckhurst Hill, from thence to Fair Mead Bottom, and on to Longton; thence to Robinson's Range, and round the inclosure to Deadman's Wood, returning to Fair Mead and on to Golden Hill, thence passing Queen Elizabeth's Lodge to the Bottom again. Here the noble animal, being hardly pressed, plunged into Burleigh's pond, from which he was taken alive, and reserved for another year's sport. To describe the fun of the whole scene would be impossible—Nimrods floundering in the green and foetid water of a brook, steeds scampering riderless over the plains, hounds yelling, huntsmen shouting, curs barking, countrymen hallooing, were the characteristics of the day. We are here reminded of an anecdote of the late Sir Charles Shakerley, of Somerford Park, Cheshire. Anxious to give his friends and neighbours a grand treat on Easter Monday, he advertised the last "meet" of his staghounds on that day at a common near his house. As a matter of course, at an early hour the arena for the sport was filled with equestrians and pedestrians. A space for carriages had been roped off, which before the hour for meeting arrived was filled with the *élite* of the country. To give the sportsmen a run without disappointing the multitude of idlers that attended seemed to be an impossibility, for it was well-known by former experience that the moment the deer was uncared the wretched animal would be so mobbed that he would at once fall a prey to his pursuers. An idea occurred to the eccentric Baronet, upon which he acted, without even consulting his own huntsman. A temporary stage had been erected upon a waggon, from which the "antlered monarch of the wood" was to be released. The moment arrived when Sir Charles's well-appointed establishment made their appearance, beautifully mounted, and equipped in Lincoln green, with the hounds in first-rate condition. "Hold hard, gentlemen! stand back!" cried the huntsman, as the populace, horse and foot, surrounded him. "One moment," said the Baronet; and at those words a party of acrobats, headed by "Mr. Merryman," who had been engaged from a travelling circus, suddenly exhibited themselves upon the platform. "Ar'n't I a pretty deer?" exclaimed the clown, grinning and throwing a double somersault. "Hurrah, Bravo!" shouted the people, while during the temporary excitement the real deer was uncared, and went away at a rattling pace, free from the yells and screams that had been anticipated. The hounds were then laid on, and high and low, rich and poor, found ample amusement in the run and the gymnastics that had been prepared for them by the owner of Somerford. Before we take leave of hunting we feel that few, if any, will be found who will not concur in our views—that, both upon public and private grounds, this national amusement ought to be encouraged; for we are prepared to prove that it entails the greatest advantages upon our country at large. In the first place, it induces noblemen and gentlemen to reside upon their properties; and, by so doing, produces the most beneficial effects upon every class of society; not alone by the example set, which proves that the higher orders sympathise with their less-fortunate brethren, both in acts of kindness, hospitality, good fellowship, and charity, but also by the actual gain that must accrue to the public at large by the enormous expenditure that takes place in every hunting country. Take, for example, the magnificent establishments of the Dukes of Rutland and Beaufort; the Earls of Yarborough, Stamford, and Portsmouth; the Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, Sirs Maurice Berkeley and John Trollope, and others; and calculate the amount that is annually spent in hay, oats, beans, and straw, independent of the living of the numerous servants that are employed during at least six months in the year. To this you must add the advantage reaped by the farmers, breeders, artisans, inn and livery stable keepers, tradesmen, merchants, and labourers, all of whom derive the greatest benefits from resident landlords, especially when they are devoted to the sports of the field.

Although April, with its sunshine and showers, its mild, fair, weather, and storms of hail, is not looked upon as a first-rate month for cricketing, angling, archery, or yachting, still the lovers of the above sports may prepare themselves for the ensuing campaign. The member of "Lords" may look after his gear of leg-guards and india-rubber gloves, and see that his favourite bat is in good order, and ready to take the field. The follower of old Isaac Walton may see that his rod, lines, reel, landing-net, some shoemaker's wax in a piece of soft leather, clasp-knife, sharp-pointed scissors, and pocket-book—the centre filled with leaves of flannel to hold flies, and the remainder fitted up with gut, hooks, silk, baiting needles, a pair of small pliers, split shot, and floats, are in good order; nay, if he is very keen for this favourite amusement, if he sighs for the cool streams, the shady trees, the sunny nooks, the meandering rills, the still pool with sedges overhung, the picturesque mill-wheels, the deep mill-ponds, "smooth-sheeted by the flood," the rapid streams, he may commence operations, as he will find the trout beginning to feed, and the tench to move, and may have a very good morning's recreation with barbel, bleak, flounders, and eels. The yachtsman must now commence "fitting out" his vessel; engage his men, so as to be "in commission" before the end of the month. Should he be in want of a "craft," the sooner he looks out the better, for every day after Fool's Day adds to the price. Our advice to all persons anxious to purchase, is to place themselves in the hands of Inman, of Lympington; Wanhill, of Poole; or Camper, of Gosport; and, by describing the rig and tonnage, and the "figure" to which they will go, the chances are great that they will find what they require. The tyro—for we write for all classes—must bear in mind that safety, speed, and accommodation are the three first qualities of a yacht. She ought to be pleasing to the eye when afloat, of such breadth as to carry her canvas with ease, and, at the same time, so sharp in her bow and well-shapen astern as to displace her weight of water smoothly and gradually, while she leaves it in the same way. To our idea a vessel of more than eighty tons burden ought to be rigged as a schooner, for, as the spars are more numerous, they are proportionally lighter; under sixty tons we should recommend a cutter, which stands closer to the wind than any other European vessel; and between sixty and eighty, for safety, comfort, and economy, we should advise a yawl or dandy-rig, as you get rid of the immense mainsail and boom, are enabled to take in the sail quicker by bracing it up than by lowering it down, and can manage with one man less. Our further hints and instructions upon yachting must be reserved for another occasion.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT, in commencing his contribution to the debate on the Reform Bill, stated that if he had listened with his eyes shut to the speeches which had been delivered he should have been lost in confusion, and unable to distinguish which came from the Opposition and which from the Ministerial side. A like utterance may well be excused from any one who has to deal sketch-wise with that undigested, if not rude, mass of debate which may be characterised as chaotic, confusion worse confounded, inexplicable, unaccountable, and very nearly indescribable. The shadow of coming events was cast broadly before Monday night. What a perplexity in the extreme could have induced Mr. Roebuck to rise in the new character of a pacificator—to warn, advise, and urge a truce between the parties drawn up for contest! Why should he seek to turn Parliament into a congress of the contending powers for the consideration of the Reform Bill, and with a view to—what? To save a dissolution, mayhap. In his grandiose assumption of being the arbiter of England's destinies, which is his custom, Mr. Roebuck did not consider that his sublimity was only a single step from the ridiculous, when he condescended to forestall the suggestion of the lesser member for Finsbury. There was reproach that must have been keen enough to the pretentious egotism of the member for Sheffield in the jaunty way in which Mr. Cox insinuated that he had been swift to plagiarise, but that, on the whole, he was magnanimously forgiven. Something, too, Mr. Roebuck must have learnt on the sin of meddling from the contemptuous attitude of Mr. Bright, who seemed half asleep, and turned not even one of his ears to the appeal which was made to him. The subsequent short and sharp passage of retort which took place between Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Stanley, on the subject of the despatch of Lord Canning, in which the latter noble Lord showed the temper in which he was prepared to enter on the defence of the Government was also ominous of what might be expected on the evening of Monday.

However her Majesty's Government and the expectant "outs" may have felt on that evening, it is quite certain that the great bulk of the House did not seem very much impressed with the gravity of the occasion. Perhaps there was a latent consciousness in the minds of those who were not personally interested in the "hankypanky" on which the change of Government depends that they were only about to assist at a Parliamentary entertainment which would last about as long as one of Dumas' nine-act plays, and, therefore, that they need not convert themselves into a grave and reverend assembly. On the contrary, they laughed and cheered; now at the almost professional aptitude which Mr. Bazley showed for throwing a heavy burden (a monster petition) on his shoulder; and again were still more hilarious when, after half an hour's avalanche of parchment and paper against the bill, a member, with a half-blushing, half-laughing face, presented one petition in favour of the Government measure. It was in some sort expected that Mr. Disraeli would, in moving the second reading of the Reform Bill, offer a few introductory remarks, and indicate more clearly than he had already done the sacrificial tendencies of the Ministry, with a view to getting the measure into Committee. His silence, however, was significant of the course which was afterwards broadly and unequivocally laid down by those to whom the conduct of the debate was committed. Of Lord John Russell, nowadays, little is expected; and therefore, on the whole, his speech was more effective than usual. Not that it was, in point of matter, anything beyond nibbling and pecking at small things, and not that it did not lack all the elements of large political action; but he was tactical enough to adapt his tone and manner to the dimensions of his subject. He did not assume the swelling port and the oratorical grandiosity of a small man nerving himself for what he conceives to be a great deed. He abstained altogether from placing his elbows 'n his hands—an attitude with him expressive of the deepest solemnity; but he spoke smoothly and straightforwardly; much more rapidly than usual; and neither by voice nor gesture made any attempt to invest his address with any character beyond the practical and business-like. Towards the close he warmed up a little, and there was a racy bitterness in the tone in which he denounced Lord Grey's uncharitableness towards him, to which the presence of the noble Lord in question, leaning, as he was, prominently over the gallery, gave a successful point. He could not, however, forbear one of those catalogues of his services to the Liberal cause which really now ought to be taken as spoken, since they have lost every claim to freshness, and only prove the truth of the words with which he concluded his speech, namely, that "he is now old." That expression was not cheered as it ought to have been, because attention was wholly engrossed by the apparition of Lord Stanley striking in on behalf of the Government. It was by no means untactical, on the face of it, to put up Lord Stanley so early in the debate; because, if there is anything in the axiom that the fate of things turns on the first step, it might be expected that he who is believed to be the principal liberal influence in the Government would be received with favour by the House. From him might have been expected sound reasons and good sense for the policy which he had adopted, and from him, most of all, would concession and adaptation to the necessity of things have come with the best chance of acceptance. In the result, however, it proved that he was only put up to show at once that the Government had thrown away the scabbard, and that, if they could not hope to conquer, they were prepared to die.

Lord Stanley began his speech with a sentence that sounded like the introductory sentences of one of James's novels. But there all likeness to a romance, or to anything which could interest, in the sense of entertaining, ceased. Of the fact that his speech was written there was every indirect evidence, even if the manuscript had not been lying openly on the table before him, and had not been as openly referred to, and the leaves turned over, as he proceeded, and even if it had not been seen taking its flight in actual bulk to the higher regions of the Reporters' Gallery after he had finished. Lord Derby sat in the gallery after the first quarter of an hour with his head bowed in his hands, wishing no doubt that some of the hot blood which was then tingling in his own veins could have been transfused into the icy current of the inheritor of his name, and wondering what designation Mr. Disraeli was mentally bestowing on the degenerate scion of the Rupert of debate. The shrill cries of the baby in the Ladies' Gallery (was it for this that there has been a demand for increased accommodation in that privileged nook of the House?) was a positive, and not merely a ludicrous, relief to the monotony of that spoken pamphlet. Lord Eversley, sitting in the place allotted for Peers, palpably felt some of the pangs which he used to endure when he was Speaker, looked at his watch, and asserted his freedom by walking off to dinner; an example which was followed by a third of the crowded and excited audience which had thrust itself into every available corner. And, last and strongest tribute of all to the miscarriage of the speech, no one of note rose, and, as far as could be gathered, no one at all rose on the Opposition side to reply to one of the supposed ruling influences of the Cabinet, and the quasi-foremost among the rising statesmen of the day. It must have been wormwood to Lord Stanley to see that the movement towards the door which he had manifestly created was arrested by an unknown, and till now unheard-of, member, fair-haired, and boyish in appearance, and promising only of lip and twaddle, but whose very first sentence told, and whose unquestionably unprepared address rang, like the true metal. If it was clear that Lord Stanley had been for an hour and more struggling against his own convictions, it was equally certain that Mr. Sturt was inspired by his strong beliefs, and elevated by them, at least for the nonce, into an effective debater, his efficacy not being diminished by the significant fact that it was his own friends that he was showing up with all the impulsiveness of a renegade.

After that ensued one of those expressive vacatings of the House which are so remarkable on the occasions of great debates,

and which must seem so odd to enthusiastic strangers. Nobody remained to listen to Lord Bury, except Lord John Russell, in the House proper, and the Earl of Albemarle under the gallery, who loses no opportunity of displaying his paternal pride in the Parliamentary doings of his rising son. This was an opportunity duly seized by Mr. Alderman Salomons to show how like he is to Mr. William Farren when that eminent artist played in the most gentlemanly comedy. And so ran the debate through the small hours until the magic stroke of ten approached, when the calm indifference of the proceedings was broken by the appearance of Sir Charles Wood, whose weird-like admonitions to the Government to reconstruct their bill must have sounded ominously in the ears of Mr. Disraeli. It was just such a recommendation, and from the same source, that he indignantly repelled at the moment of his fall in 1852; and he must have felt a shuddering sense of coming events in the repetition of that careless, and half insolent advice. However, a momentary retribution was at hand. Another renegade arose, but this time he was to be found in the ranks of the Opposition. Throughout that most able but suicidal speech with which Mr. Horsman enchained the attention of the House, hardly any one but must have felt that, however able and effective it was, he was glad that he was not the man who delivered it. The cheers from the Ministerial benches rang out with all the lustiness which characterises the lungs of the country gentlemen; and they seemed determined to retort on the other side their vigorous acclamation of Mr. Sturt in the early part of the evening. But the incense of applause, to be truly grateful, should arise in the atmosphere immediately around a member of Parliament. It comes with spent perfume when wafted from the opposite side of the house. The question which very naturally arises out of the course taken by Mr. Horsman is this. From whom does he now hope to obtain the long-deferred offer of a seat in a Cabinet? On the whole, the debate on the first night was by no means equal to the occasion, and the languor and insensibility which prevailed were only spasmodically shaken off when two gentlemen were what is vulgarly called pitching into their own parties.

Considering that Mr. James Wilson was what is designated in possession of the House on the resumption of the discussion on Tuesday, it is not surprising that the anxious and eager crowd of the evening before was nowhere visible. A whisper, however, that

the Government intended to put up a trump, who would put life into the debate, caused the usual space to be gradually well filled, Mr. Wilson's long-drawn out platitudes notwithstanding. The Solicitor-General or Mr. Whiteside was expected; but on the whole, at that hour, it is probable that the advent of Sir Bulwer Lytton was more agreeable to the assembly. With all his defects of voice and manner, you are sure to have much to interest in one of Sir Bulwer Lytton's elaborate orations. You have certainly a great deal to get over before you come to the enjoyment of his speeches. His appearance is not happy; his eye or countenance seldom brightens when he is speaking; he gives no evidence of spontaneity; and he sways backwards and forwards with a heavy regularity which is unpleasant to witness. On this occasion he seemed resolved to be heard; and it is undoubted that a more able and well-constructed speech he, has never delivered. It was characterised by a freedom from those rhetorical flights which as often disfigure as adorn his orations, and it had every merit, except as an argument, to conciliate opinion in favour of the Government, either in or out of the House. If, as seems to be the case, the Ministry are resolved to invoke the sympathies of the middle class, as distinguished from the working class which it has been the tactic of Lord John Russell and those who support his amendment to back up, Sir Bulwer Lytton's speech was an undoubted success; but it was a success of that kind which followed Samson's last exertion of his strength. To what other end could the masterly disquisition of Sir Hugh Cairns—with its elaborate argument, warming up to the slashing peroration, intensified as it was by the marked and deliberate utterance of every word in every well-poised and pointed sentence—attain. Seldom has one seen Mr. Disraeli's countenance kindle with such sympathy, and become so radiant with satisfaction. Surely things must be desperate indeed with the Ministry when Mr. Disraeli has become so reckless as to evince emotion. Pausing at that stage of the debate, and counting on eventualities, it was very difficult to disabuse oneself of a notion that the course resolved on by the Government was to adopt the defiant spirit which characterised Mr. Disraeli's last stand in 1852 against the tide which was about to overwhelm him; and if so, there can be as little doubt that he has now, as then, made up his mind as to the result. One question is obvious—namely, can a Government imbued with such a spirit venture to make an appeal to the people?

NETHERSOLE'S PATENT ARRANGEMENT OF CRADLES AND SPRINGS FOR THE DRAW-GEAR OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

THIS improvement, which has been highly spoken of by those best qualified to appreciate its importance, is intended to supersede the present defective mode of coupling railway carriages and waggons, and thus do away with one of the most fertile sources of railway

accidents. By a reference to Mr. Nethersole's drawing it will be seen that, in the event of any portion of the actual draw-gear giving way—a circumstance of frequent occurrence in goods-trains, and of which we had a frightful example in the late calamitous accident on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line—the side chains, without any injury to the framework of the vehicles, act immediately as draw-chains, and render the separation of the carriages almost impossible.

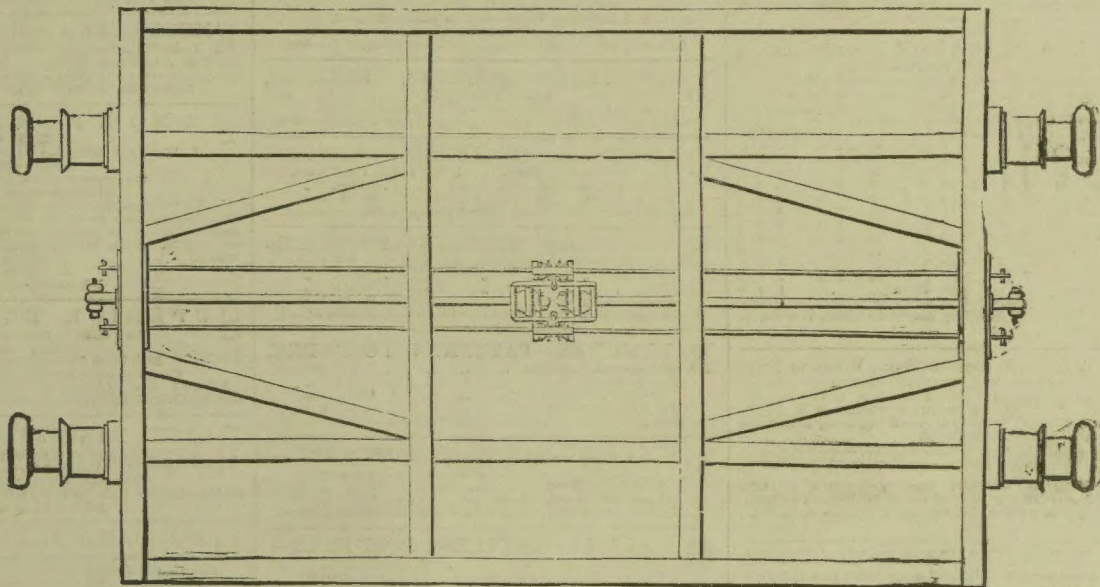


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 shows the underframe of a waggon with Nethersole's patent arrangement attached. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the three cradles detached, and drawn to an enlarged scale; and Fig. 3 denotes a horizontal section of Fig. 2. One cradle only (A) has hitherto been in use for the purpose of containing the ends of the drawbars, and their springs (C C), secured by washers and nuts (D); but on reference

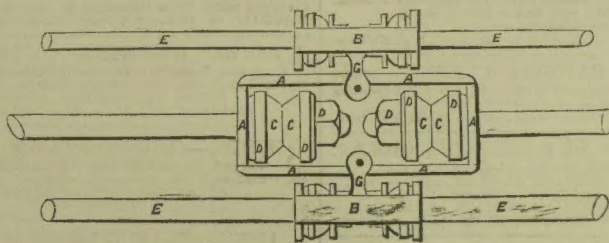


FIG. 2.

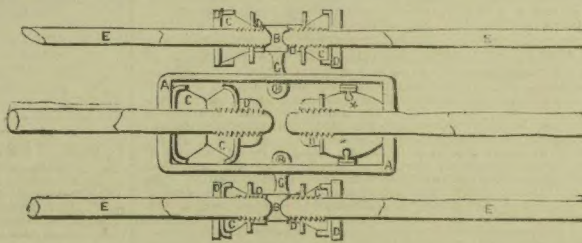


FIG. 3.

cradle (A), and, while attaching the cradles (B B) to the centre cradle (A), allowing either cradle to play as may be required by the action of the springs. Within these smaller cradles the rods in connection with the side-chains find their places, and to the ends of these rods (E E) are fitted india-rubber or other suitable springs, secured by washers and nuts. In the event of a drawbar breaking, the lugs (G G)

are of service in preventing the cradle (A) from being drawn through, or otherwise damaging the transoms, the necessity for stops on the drawbar being thereby dispensed with.

The patentee of this useful and ingeniously-contrived invention is Mr. W. E. Nethersole, of the South Wales Railway, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Major-General J. Michel, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also ordained Special Statute of the said Most Honourable Order, authorising the following appointments to the said Order:—To be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, viz.: Colonel C. S. Stuart, C.B., of the Bombay Infantry. To be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, viz.: Colonels M. W. Smith, 3rd Dragoon Guards; J. A. R. Raine, 95th Regiment; A. I. Lockhart, 92nd Regt. Lieut.-Cols. E. Price, Royal Artillery; W. Parke, 72nd Regt.; H. E. Longden, 10th Regt.; R. D. Campbell, 71st Regt.; W. Hope, 71st Regt.; R. H. Gall, 14th Light Dragoons; E. Steele, 83rd Regt. A. Scudamore, 14th Light Dragoons. Major J. R. Gibbon, Royal Artillery. Colonels J. K. M'Causland, 66th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry; G. Le Grand Jacob, 31st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry; J. Liddell, Bombay Infantry; T. W. Hicks, late of the Bombay Artillery. Lieutenant-Colonels G. Malcolm, 1st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry; G. J. Owen, 3rd Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry; E. S. Blake, Bombay Artillery; G. H. Robertson, 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Light Infantry; W. A. Orr, Madras Artillery. Majors T. F. Wilson, 18th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry; J. D. Woolcombe, Bombay Artillery; H. D. Abbott, 31st Regiment of Madras Native Light Infantry; G. Hare, 20th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry; J. G. Lightfoot, Bombay Artillery. F. S. Arnott, Esq., M.D., Surgeon the Bombay Establishment of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces; W. Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., Surgeon on the Madras Establishment of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces.

The negro market is lively in Georgia; good slaves "in demand" and prices extraordinarily high. The *Havannah Republican* says that at a sale in that city last week "prime young men" brought 1250 dols. to 1350 dols. apiece; a family of six was sold for 6025 dols.

NIGHT AT THE PYRAMIDS.—The sheikh of the village in the plain below had appointed a night-watch to secure us against the pilfering propensities of their neighbours; and, having spread our mattresses beneath our tents upon the dry sand, we lay down to sleep. Fatigued though we were, the excitement inseparable from the events of such a day, and from the associations of the scene around us, made sleeping all but impossible. When I had begun to doze, the gentle rustling of the loose edge of the tent-curtain—as a light air of wind kept it waving to and fro upon the surface of the desert on which we lay—made a sound so much resembling the whish, whish of the waters rushing along the sides of the ship, that more than once I fancied myself at sea. Growing weary at length of my fruitless attempts to sleep, I left the tent and walked out into the open air. The waning moon and the cloudless starry sky gave just the kind and amount of light that suited the scene. Night best accords with the place of graves. As I strolled about amid the tombs, and looked up at the great head of the Sphinx, and traced against the midnight sky the gigantic outline of the towering pyramids, it seemed to me that I drank deeper into the spirit of the place than it was possible to do in the broad light of day, and especially amid the noise and distraction of the restless and officious Arabs, who were ever at one's side. Now all was lonely and silent as death. My recollection of the pyramids, while memory lasts, will be linked with the thoughts of that midnight hour, when I wandered alone among the graves of the men whom Joseph fed, and of the generations who had covered and trembled before that terrible rod of Moses, every movement of which brought down another and more terrible plague on their devoted land.—*Buchanan's Clerical Furlough.*

On Saturday last a Dutch barque, the *Equator*, was burned at Liverpool, whilst she was being taken out into the river by a tug steamer. The fire obtained so firm a hold on the vessel that when the engines arrived they were too late to save her, and she had to be scuttled. The cargo is said to have been worth £60,000.



SHEPHERD'S DOGS.

FROM A DRAWING BY FREDERICK TAYLER.